

INTERNATIONAL

# Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

THE WEATHER - PARIS: The day, cloudy. Temp. 15-19 (59-66). Wednesday, sun with showers. LONDON: Tuesday, dry and cloudy. Temp. 13-9 (55-48). Wednesday, wind, rain. CHANDEL: Rough. ROSS: Tuesday, cloudy. Temp. 30-9 (86-48). NEW YORK: Tuesday, rain. Temp. 54-53 (14-11).

ADDITIONAL WEATHER - COMIC PAGE.

No. 29,471

PARIS, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1977

Established 1887

## Uganda Pilots Being Trained In U.S. by Bell Helicopter Co.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7 (AP).—Up to a dozen Uganda police helicopter pilots are taking a "refresher course" in Texas on visas, the State Department confirmed today.

The training, at the Bell Helicopter Co. school at Fort Worth, is for pilots using civilian models sold to Uganda until 1971.

The pilots will be permitted to complete the course, a department spokesman, John Trattner, said. However, he said, "We are tightening up procedures" concerning visas for Ugandans.

Thousands of persons are believed to have been executed in Uganda as opponents of the regime of President Idi Amin.

The United States has no aid programs for Uganda, but U.S. coffee companies paid an estimated \$150 million for Ugandan coffee in the first half of this year. The coffee money is Uganda's principal source of foreign revenue.

**No 'Involvement'**  
The State Department spokesman said there is no U.S. government "involvement" in the training of the pilots. He said their visas were issued at a U.S. field post, possibly in Nairobi, by U.S. officials using "their own discretion."

Travel by Ugandans to the United States is "possibly incompatible" with Uganda's record on human rights and therefore the procedures will be tightened up, the spokesman said.

The training was described as a routine customer service by



Idi Amin

Bell. Another firm, Bell Agusta of Italy, has sold Uganda military versions of the helicopters.

Department officials said they first learned of the training at Fort Worth from news reports

last week. Had the department known about the visas in advance, "my guess is that we would have reviewed them very seriously," Mr. Trattner said.

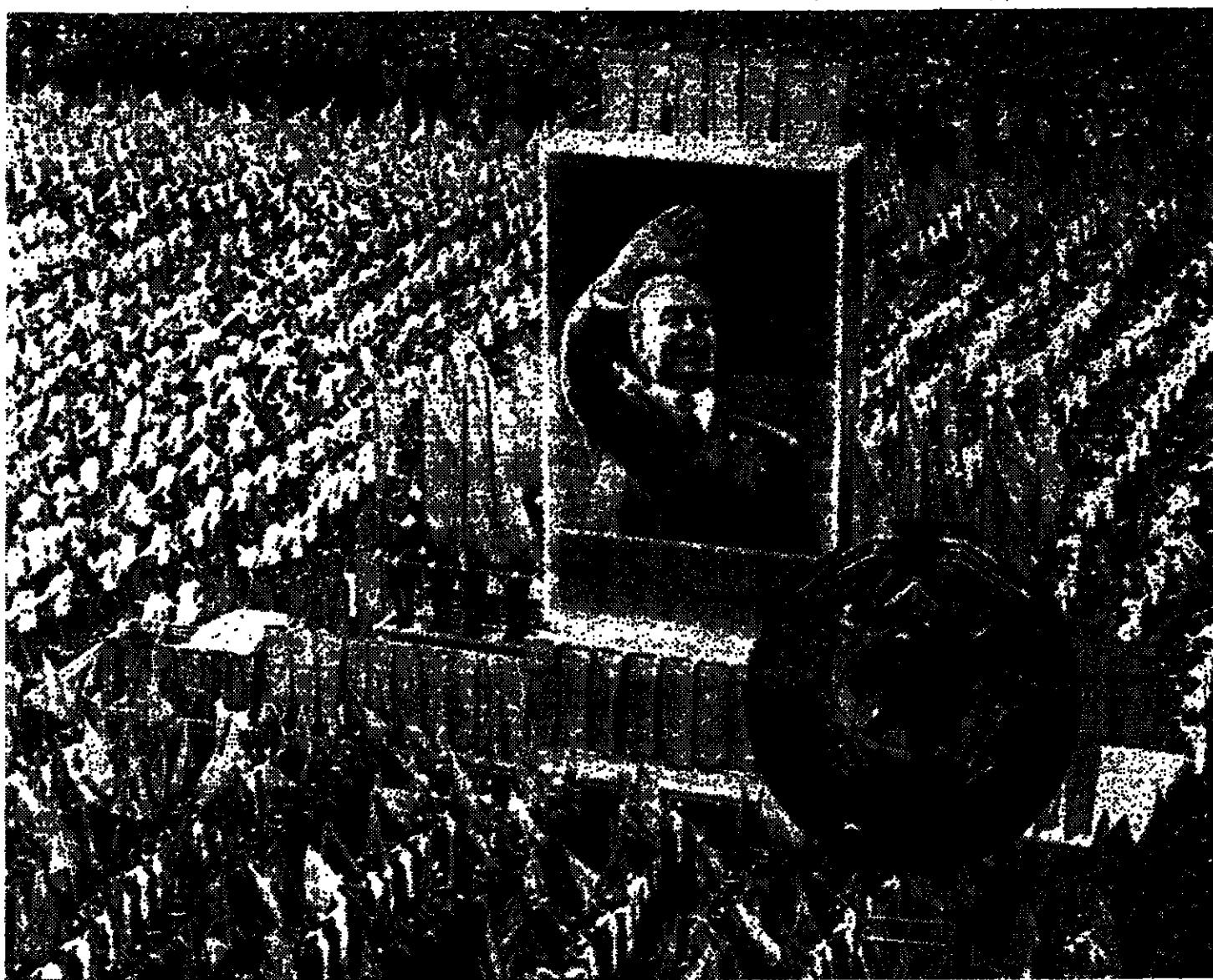
**Bill Is Introduced**  
Rep. Donald Pease, D-Ohio, a member of the House International Relations Committee, has introduced a bill to prohibit the import of Ugandan coffee. The State Department has discouraged the move.

Douglas Bennett Jr., assistant secretary for congressional relations, wrote Rep. Pease in September that the administration supports "free trade" in most instances and doubted that a boycott would be effective.

Meanwhile, the State Department confirmed that a U.S. company, Harris Corp. of Florida, had sold equipment to Uganda for a communications satellite ground system. Officials did not have the date of the sale, but it was after Marshal Amin came to power.

Thirty members of the House have pledged support for Rep. Pease's legislative drive.

The Carter administration has imposed an embargo on sale of police equipment to a handful of Latin American countries on human-rights grounds. It also has acted to cut off military aid to Ethiopia and Uruguay, and last week tightened an embargo on military equipment for South Africa to try to force the white-ruled country to grant blacks equal social and political rights with whites.



President Leonid Brezhnev's photo dominates a float in the Moscow parade, which featured military armor.

## Bolshevik Revolution Is Marked By Moscow

By Craig R. Whitney

MOSCOW, Nov. 7 (NYT).—The Soviet Union celebrated the 50th anniversary of the 1917 Revolution with a vast parade here on this gray, snowy morning.

After months of building up to the holiday—commemorating what is viewed here as "the greatest event of the 20th century"—Moscow was bedecked with red flags, glittering light displays and iconic portraits of Lenin and President Leonid Brezhnev, the man hailed as his heir. Mr. Brezhnev will be 71 next month.

Defense and the preservation of the gains of the last 60 years rather than a revolutionary appeal to the future were the dominant themes in the celebrations.

**Chanting Soldiers**

Before dawn thousands of military and civilian marchers lined the snow-covered streets around Red Square. Promptly at 10, Mr. Brezhnev and other members of the Soviet Communist party's Politburo appeared on top of the Lenin Mausoleum outside the Kremlin's brick walls and the celebrations began.

In a brief speech preceding the military review, the Defense Minister, Marshal Dmitri Ustinov, spoke of the Soviet Union's military might as "such that no one would dare to disturb our peaceful life." He said the Communist party would continue to build up strength to rebuff "hostile imperialist forces which are stepping up the arms race and conducting a hostile propaganda campaign in the spirit of the cold war."

More than 300 individual units of mobile weapons systems followed battalions of troops in the parade, which was twice as big as those of the last two years. It also was the first public display of the Soviet Union's new T-72 battle tank, shorter, wider and sleeker than its predecessor and carrying a longer, bigger-caliber gun. Western military observers said. About 46 of the tanks rolled past.

Although the parade also revealed two new self-propelled howitzers thought to be capable of firing nuclear rounds, it did not include intercontinental ballistic missiles, which were removed from the parades in 1975. Marshal Ustinov made a point of pledging to continue efforts to control the arms race and reduce international tensions.

The thousands of athletes, youths, and workers who marched past after the weapons for more than an hour followed an elaborately choreographed script, with taped orchestras, choirs and dramatic readings. The show was broadcast live on national television.

**Lack of Excitement**

But the celebration seemed to lack excitement and spontaneity. Even the adulation of Mr. Brezhnev was kept within limits and his was not the only official portrait on display.

And although a pilgrimage to the cradle of the Revolution in Leningrad was a highlight of the 50th anniversary 10 years ago, Mr. Brezhnev and his colleagues did not journey there this year. It was in that city—then called Petrograd—that Lenin led the soldiers, sailors and industrial workers in seizing power.

Other disappointments muted the celebrations. A space shot ap-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

## Many Are Called, Few Will Be Chosen for College Exams Make a Comeback in Chinese Education

By Jay Mathews

HONG KONG, Nov. 7 (WP).—After 10 years under the world's most radical exam-free education system, the Chinese have turned around and scheduled for early next month the most competitive college entrance examinations in the history of the People's Republic.

Chinese educators said they were stunned to learn that two-thirds of the college graduates in China's largest city working in scientific fields failed a recent test in mathematics, physics and chemistry. Some taking the exam in Shanghai could not answer even one question in their specialties. The official People's Daily called the situation "shocking."

As a result, Peking has begun to revamp completely the Chinese education system, which has been praised by some U.S. reformers for its disdain for grades and emphasis on practical skills. In its place an unprecedented examination fever is sweeping the country.

**Georgia Declared A Disaster Area**

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7 (AP).—President Carter declared Georgia a major disaster area today, making federal funds available for repairs in the Toccoa area, where a dam collapsed yesterday, killing at least 37 persons.

The federal assistance from the President's Disaster Relief Fund consists primarily of temporary housing for flood victims, debris removal and funds for the repair of streets, bridges and other public facilities.

Loans at low-interest rates will be made available by the Small Business Administration and emergency loan assistance will be made available by the Farmers Home Administration.

## Police and Leftists in London Renew Battle at Film Plant

LONDON, Nov. 7 (Reuters).—The police arrested 106 leftist picketers when new fighting flared today outside the Grunwick factory in North London.

Aroused by what they alleged was police brutality, about 4,000 demonstrators marched to a nearby police station and demanded the release of the arrested picketers.

More fighting broke out as the police arrested 106 picketers. The lines defending the station were driven back. The demonstrators did not attempt to storm the station and finally dispersed after an appeal by megaphone from the strike leader, Jack Dromey.

Scotland Yard said that nine policemen had been injured and one detained in a hospital.

Mr. Dromey, who accused the police of "appalling and unbridled brutality," said 10 picketers had suffered broken limbs.

The clashes were among the most violent since picketing sim-

ination fever is sweeping the country.

Young persons who completed the equivalent of high school as long as 10 years ago and were denied a chance to go to college have been encouraged to take the new entrance exam. An estimated 20 million have applied for not more than 200,000 available places at about 380 institutions.

In a series of unusual radio spot announcements and newspaper articles about the exams, Chinese education officials have both encouraged applicants and pleaded with those who fail the test to return willingly to their farms and factories.

**French Bakers Fight Price Curb, Withhold 'Croissants au Beurre'**

By Don Cook

PARIS, Nov. 7.—French bakers struck where it hurts today. Protesting a government price decree, they stopped baking croissants au beurre (crescent rolls made with butter). La guerre du croissant commence (the croissant war begins), proclaimed a headline in Le Figaro.

The government has ordered bakeries to reduce the price of croissants au beurre, which in Paris now range from 30 to 35 cents each. Under the new price freeze, they cannot be sold for more than one franc, 20 centimes (about 24 cents).

As part of a new attack on the rising cost of living, the government has also decreed price reductions for chocolate buns, cream-puffs and eclairs. Small bakeries also stopped making these this morning on the orders of the bakers union.

Meanwhile, the prices of luxury pastries are still free of control. Moreover, the small bakeries are continuing to make croissants ordinaires (without butter), and mass-produced croissants au beurre were on sale in the supermarkets.

In many cases, the government's decree was being ignored. "Our union has given us no instructions, and consequently we have not changed our prices," a bakery manager said.

"In any case if croissants are less expensive there will not be any more. It is only through giving that our customers buy them. They do not pay attention to the price."

Another bakery was selling high-priced croissants on the ground that it had raised the dough and frozen it on Friday before the price freeze—so that when it was thawed out and baked it could be sold technically at the pre-freeze price.

In the provinces, the edict meant little because butter, and almost everything else, including croissants, is much cheaper. Prime Minister Raymond Barre, in ordering the price cuts, is taking on one of the most articulate lobbies in France: the small shopkeepers. But he hopes he will be improving his popularity with housewives. He told an interviewer today that he took his job "not only with the risk, but the certainty, that I would be unpopular." He has not limited the measures to pastries, however. He has ordered a rollback on the prices of meat, fish, chicken, vegetables, drinks and cafe sandwiches.

© Los Angeles Times.

able places at about 380 institutions.

In a series of unusual radio spot announcements and newspaper articles about the exams, Chinese education officials have both encouraged applicants and pleaded with those who fail the test to return willingly to their farms and factories.

"If one does not go to college, it is just as honorable and promising to go to the countryside, or even to stay in one's own factory or village because one can still contribute his share to socialist revolution and socialist construction," Peking's Kwangming Daily said last week.

"The number of [college] candidates will top that of any previous year in the history of the People's Republic of China. This will cause problems of workload, etc. We must correctly handle and solve these problems."

A high school in Canton, according to a Communist newspaper here, has adopted a favor-able U.S. technique and begun to offer remedial courses for high school seniors preparing for the examinations.

An official radio broadcast from that same city monitored here has warned against "back-door deals and theft of examination questions." Another broadcast has discussed at length the problem of high school graduates who must do their factory jobs or farm chores while studying for the exam.

It criticized supervisors who have "greatly thwarted or even arbitrarily attacked those youths who want to attend the enrollment examination and actively review their lessons." It also chastised "some youths who, under the pretext of applying for the enrollment examination and reviewing lessons, arbitrarily left their production and work posts without permission."

**Applications Open**  
Under the system that the Chinese now seem to be discarding, nearly all high school graduates were required to work at least two years in factories or on farms before applying for college entrance. Now, according to a broadcast from Anhui Province, "applications are open to all workers, peasants, demobilized soldiers and students."

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)



London police force back demonstrators at the gates of the Grunwick Processing Laboratories yesterday. More than 100 were arrested; nine policemen were hurt.



The new Soviet T-72 tank moves through Red Square in commemoration parade.

## Reportedly Refuses to Send Messages to West U.S. Said to Bar Sakharov Request

By Murray Seeger

BERLIN, Nov. 7.—An attempt by Andrei Sakharov, the leading political dissident in the Soviet Union, to communicate with three Western organizations was recently rejected by the U.S. Embassy in Moscow, according to reliable sources here.

Mr. Sakharov, it was learned, had asked the embassy to transmit letters from him to a conference in Berlin of editors and friends of Konstantin Gromyko, to organizers of a conference in his name to be held in Rome and to George Meany, president of

the American Federation of Labor-Congress of Industrial Organizations.

The contents of the letters could not be learned. But it was understood that Mr. Sakharov was responding to invitations to attend the Berlin and Rome meetings and the December AFL-CIO convention in Los Angeles.

Mr. Sakharov had told Moscow correspondents that it was unrealistic to believe that he could receive official permission from Soviet officials to leave the country. He has often been invited to the West but has never left the Soviet Union even when he was the country's highest-honored scientist for his work in helping to develop its hydrogen bomb.

**No Explanation**

"We did not receive any letter," Vladimir Maximov, editor of Konstantin, yesterday told 40 persons attending the final session of the Berlin meeting. "We can only speculate on the reasons."

Other sources at the conference, however, said that the embassy returned the letters to Mr. Sakharov after holding them for two weeks, presumably while consultations continued with Washington.

"I suppose that the State Department felt these were private communications that the embassy should not handle," an American observer commented. "The department probably did not want to irritate the Soviet government at this time."

Moscow was clearly upset early this year when President Carter exchanged letters with Mr. Sakharov. Those letters were handled by the U.S. Embassy.

**Carter Criticism**

At that time, also, the President was explicit in criticizing the Soviet Union for limiting the human rights of its citizens.

The Kremlin accused Mr. Carter of interfering in Soviet internal affairs and warned that his campaign on human rights could endanger U.S.-Soviet relations.

While the White House has toned down its attacks on Soviet human-rights policies, the U.S. delegation at the current Belgrade review conference on European Cooperation and Security (Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

## At Least 10 Persons Wounded In 3 New Orleans Shootings

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 7 (AP).—At least 10 persons were shot in three attacks within an hour in three different parts of the city today, police said.

There were no reports of death, but some of the victims were seriously wounded, a police spokesman said.

He added that a 35-year-old New Orleans man was taken into custody and being questioned about the shootings, which he said were "believed but not confirmed" to have been committed by the same person.

Dr. Edward Howell, emergency room director at Charity Hospital, said that four persons were in critical condition and that three of them could be paralyzed because of spinal injuries. Six of those admitted had less serious wounds, he said. The hospital issued an urgent plea for blood donations.

Police said that the first reports of gunfire occurred at mid-morning when a woman and a man were wounded in a residential neighborhood about two miles from the center of the city.

Shortly afterward, three men were wounded near a pedestrian

area known as Edison Park, on Bourbon Street in the French Quarter.

Five more victims were shot in the office of a brokerage firm. Police said that the suspect was taken into custody outside the office.

Witnesses of the French Quarter shootings said that a gunman parked a green car in the middle of traffic, marched into the park and shot a man sitting on a bench.

They said that he then placed a gun to the body of a second man lying on a bench and fired twice.

He then came back out on Bourbon Street and shot a man who was walking with a woman, witnesses said.

They added that the man got back into his car, apparently intending to drive away, but the traffic was too heavy and he did not.

A secretary at the brokerage office said, "The guy walked in the door, went down the hall and started shooting. He got a customer and two account executives. Everybody thought it was a joke with a cap pistol because it was so quick."



## Hospital Death Reported

## U.K. Power Workers to End Slowdown, Discuss Claims

LONDON, Nov. 7 (Reuters).—Power station workers tonight called off a slowdown that has disrupted Britain's electricity supplies for a week.

The decision to resume normal working coincided with the death of an 85-year-old London woman undergoing an operation when

the hospital's electricity was cut off.

Stressing the woman's age, a hospital spokesman said her death could not be attributed entirely to the power cut. The supply was restored within minutes after the hospital made an urgent call to local power authorities. The woman died of a heart attack.

The power workers' slowdown, which resulted in power station furnaces going out, was unofficial and their union has urged them to return to normal working.

The militant leaders of the men, taking their action to support claims for special travel and shift allowances, today decided to heed the advice and resume full-time working tomorrow at 10 p.m.

## To Discuss Claims

They will discuss their claims with managers of the state-run electricity industry.

But with the dispute apparently heading toward a settlement, further chaos was in prospect after a decision today by firemen to strike for a 30-per-cent rise in their £25 (\$117) weekly pay.

The firemen voted to strike, starting Monday, at their union's annual conference and Home Secretary Merlyn Rees said troops would be brought in if necessary to fight fires.

As the vote was taken, the country was still feeling the effects of the action by 11,000 of the country's 35,000 power station workers.

About a fifth of Britain was sometimes without electricity for several hours each day, resulting in accidents. A House in Mafstone, in southeast England, was wrecked by an explosion when a man tried to rig up his own power supply. The man, his daughter and a friend were badly injured.

## Marchais Asked To Help Dissident Jailed by Prague

VIENNA, Nov. 7 (Reuters).—Ales Lederer, son of jailed Czechoslovak dissident Jiri Lederer, today appealed to French Communist party leader Georges Marchais to help obtain his father's release.

The elder Lederer and two other signers of the Charter 77 human-rights manifesto were sentenced last month to three years in prison on subversion charges. All three have appealed their sentences.

In a letter publicized by Prague dissidents here, Ales Lederer told Mr. Marchais that he had written twice to Czechoslovak President Gustav Husak but had received no reply.

He said his father's conviction, in connection with writings published abroad, was "ridiculous and tragic as one knows that my father has given all his life to the ideas and concerns of socialism."

## Romanian's Status

PARIS, Nov. 7 (UPI).—Romanian dissident author Paul Goma has not sought to emigrate from Romania but has asked only for a visa to visit France for the medical care, the French Committee for the Defense of Human Rights in Romania said today. It denied published reports that Mr. Goma wanted to emigrate. His visa request was refused.

## Turks Lose Move In UN on Cyprus

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Nov. 7 (AP).—Turkey today lost a fight to get the Turkish-Cypriot community equal terms with the Greek Cypriots in a General Assembly debate on the Cyprus issue.

The Assembly voted 79 to 11 against reconsidering its Sept. 23 decision that the Turkish-Cypriot and Greek-Cypriot communities should be heard only in the Special Political Committee while the main debate should be held in the full Assembly, where the Cyprus government could speak as the representative of all of Cyprus. Greek Cypriots control the Cyprus government.

Turkish Ambassador Ilter Turkmen had proposed that the Assembly should hear the Turkish Cypriots directly. In today's vote, the United States abandoned its support of the Turkish stand on the issue.

## Italian Duke Kidnapped

ROME, Nov. 7 (AP).—Duke Massimiliano Graziosi was kidnapped from his car as he returned here from his country farm today, the police said.



King Hussein (left) is greeted by Anwar Sadat in Cairo.

## Mideast Talks Said to Be Near

CAIRO, Nov. 7 (UPI).—President Anwar Sadat and Jordan's King Hussein held policy coordination talks today on terms for reconvening the Geneva Arab-Israeli peace conference, which a visiting Canadian leader predicted will be held fairly soon.

The optimistic forecast was made by Canadian External Affairs Minister Donald Jamieson who was winding up a three-day visit following talks in Israel late last month.

Mr. Jamieson based it on what he termed a general narrowing of differences and his belief that

Egypt and Israel are "coming closer together" on the question of Palestinian representation at a resumed Geneva conference.

Just as Mr. Sadat and King Hussein ended 2 1/2 hours of talks and Mr. Jamieson left for home, the Palestine Liberation Organization chairman, Yasser Arafat, arrived for a new round of consultations with Egyptian leaders on Middle East peace strategy.

King Hussein went to Amman immediately after his session with Mr. Sadat. The King and Mr. Arafat did not meet.

## U.S. Said to Refuse to Send Sakharov Letters

(Continued from Page 1)

has continued the pressure on the same issue.

Washington and Moscow have also reported they are making progress on the sensitive issue of a new nuclear arms limitation agreement. A new dispute on human rights involving Mr. Sakharov, the key figure in the Soviet dissident movement, might

have been seen as a danger to those talks.

## President Praised

Despite their disappointment that Mr. Sakharov's letter did not arrive, the board of editors of *Konstant* approved a resolution congratulating Mr. Carter on his human-rights policy.

"We fully appreciate how much spiritual strength and personal

courage a man needs to have taken on himself the historic responsibility for the fate of freedom and democracy in today's world," the statement said. "The implementation of this policy requires to enliven peoples the hope they had thought was lost. These people will do the rest themselves."

The Kontinent conference brought together for the first time a large portion of the intellectuals who have fled or been expelled from the Soviet Union during the last few years.

Many of the émigrés have gone to Paris, where there is a large Russian community and where Kontinent has been published for four years.

Carrying articles, stories and poems from writers who send material illicitly from the Soviet Union as well as by émigrés, the quarterly has appeared 13 times in its Russian edition.

© Los Angeles Times

## Russians Stress Consolidation To Commemorate Revolution

(Continued from Page 1)

parently planned as a spectacular highlight flizzed Oct. 10 when two cosmonauts could not dock with their spaceship. The grain harvest turned out to be a disappointing 184 million tons, far below expectations. The road to Communism, as Mr. Brezhnev told the Soviet people last week, is a long and difficult one.

## Peking Minister's Gesture

PEKING, Nov. 7 (Reuters).—Foreign Minister Huang Hua tonight attended a Soviet Embassy reception for the anniversary of the Revolution. He is believed to be the first top Chinese official to join a Soviet national day gathering in more than 10 years. Diplomats were not certain, but

they said they thought the last Chinese leader to visit the Soviet Embassy for such a function was the late Premier Chou en-lai in 1965.

They added that Mr. Huang's presence tonight did not appear to signal a Chinese-Soviet thaw. Diplomats noted that China regards the 1917 Revolution as a major event in world history and this was probably why the foreign minister attended.

An editorial in today's *People's Daily*, the Communist party organ, described the Kremlin leaders as "a revisionist clique" that has betrayed Marxism-Leninism and turned the Soviet Communist party into a fascist party heading a "state-monopoly capitalist economy."

## Bonn Reported To Weigh Sale of Tanks to Riyadh

BEIRUT, Nov. 7 (NYT).—West Germany is reported to be in the early stages of contacts with Saudi Arabia on the possible sale of Leopard tanks to the Saudis. According to Arab businessmen, who said they were involved in the contacts between Bonn and the Saudi government, Chancellor Helmut Schmidt has promised to consider the sale of an as yet undisclosed number of the highly rated tanks to the Saudi forces.

The Leopard 1, regarded as one of the most sophisticated pieces of armor in the Western world and has not been sold outside the NATO countries. The West German policy thus far has been to refuse to provide weapons to foreign states "located in spheres of tension."

The businessmen, who said they were on their way to Europe to follow up the contacts, reported that Bonn had eased its restrictions in appreciation of the Saudi role in helping with the rescue of hostages aboard the hijacked Lufthansa airliner at Mogadishu, Somalia, last month.

According to the businessmen it was Saudi Crown Prince Fahd, not Mr. Schmidt, who persuaded Somali President Mohammed Siad Barre to allow German commandos to storm the plane at Mogadishu airport.

## Palestinian Post In South Lebanon Shelled by Israel

TEL AVIV, Nov. 7 (Reuters).—Israel artillery shelled a Palestinian guerrilla stronghold in southern Lebanon following yesterday's shelling which killed two civilians in the Israeli resort town of Nahariya, military sources said here today.

Meanwhile, Israeli Defense Minister Ezer Weizman warned that Israel would take "intensive and quick" action if clashes broke out in the Lebanese border area.

In an interview with the afternoon daily *Yediot Aharnot*, Mr. Weizman said Israel did not want tension on the Lebanese front. "But if it appears that the situation is not quiet, the Israeli defense forces will act intensively and quickly to restore quiet."

Mr. Weizman said he hoped yesterday's attack on Nahariya, the first since September's ceasefire between rival factions in Lebanon, was not "the beginning of the end of the cease-fire in southern Lebanon."

## After Any Future Polisario Border Crossings

## Hassan Vows to Pursue Guerrillas in Algeria

MARABAT, Nov. 7 (Reuters).—King Hassan warned Algeria last night that Moroccan troops would exercise "the right of pursuit" if guerrillas of the Algeria-backed Polisario Front entered Moroccan territory.

He said in a broadcast "If we are forced to defend our frontiers, we will have to resort to the right of pursuit each time our frontiers are violated."

[In Algiers, the government today denounced Hassan's statement as warlike and said any violation of the Algerian frontier would have serious consequences for peace. United Press International reported.]

[Algeria's warning was contained in a government communiqué issued after a meeting of the Cabinet with President Houari Boumedienne.]

[The government newspaper *El Chaab*, in an even stronger reaction, said: "Any violation of Algerian frontiers by Moroccan troops would mean war."]

The King said there is no conflict between the people of Algeria and Morocco but he has "sacred duties" as supreme commander of Morocco's armed forces and head of state.

It was not immediately known whether King Hassan intended to apply his threat of cross-border pursuit to guerrillas who violate the Algerian-Mauritanian frontier.

Meanwhile, the second anniversary yesterday of the "green march," in which King Hassan sent 350,000 unarmed Moroccans into the Western Sahara when it was still occupied by Spain, was celebrated throughout Morocco with parades in the main cities.

Agreement Followed

The march led to the agreement which gave the territory to Morocco and Mauritania. King Hassan's warning to Algeria, which supports Polisario forces operating from its territory, represented a hardening of the attitude of Morocco, which has so far refrained from pursuing the Saharan guerrillas back into Algeria after raids.

The Polisario Front has been waging a desert war against Morocco and Mauritania since Spain ceded the mineral-rich Western Sahara to those countries in February of last year. The Polisario Front wants independence for the sparsely populated territory.

King Hassan said that in the last three weeks, the Polisario forces had used heavy cannon and armored vehicles in forays into the Western Sahara from bases in Algeria. Such new weapons could not have been acquired by the Polisario Front alone, he said.

In Nouakchott, Mauritania, a senior French official held weekend talks with President Moktar Ould Daddah, sources there said. They added that neither the official's identity nor his mission had been formally disclosed but it was believed that he was there in connection with French envoy Claude Chavira's talks with the Polisario Front in Algiers about eight French citizens reported kidnapped in Mauritania by the Saharan guerrillas.

The French official participated in talks in Nouakchott with President Ould Daddah and the French ambassador, and also met several French military officers assigned to Mauritania, the sources said.

The country's armed forces are to be redeployed to give better protection to the mining com-

plex in the north and its rail link with Nouadhibou port, the sources added.

## 6 of 8 Said Still Alive

BREST, France, Nov. 7 (Reuters).—President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing said today that he had definite information that six of the eight French nationals missing in Mauritania were still alive.

But he hinted that negotiations with the Polisario Front and contacts with Algeria and with Libya, which also supports the guerrillas, had failed to produce results.

The President said at a press conference here that reliable sources had assured him that five men and one woman abducted at Zouerate, Mauritania, in May were still alive. He made

no mention of the fate of two other Frenchmen, also civilians, working in Mauritania, who disappeared last month.

Mr. Giscard d'Estaing said France "was limiting its activities [to secure the release of the civilians] strictly to the field of human rights" and that the problem was not one of the status of the Polisario Front.



A detachment of the Polisario Front on the march somewhere near the Western Sahara.

## Energy Needs Bring U.S. Closer to Algeria

By Jonathan Randal

ALGIERS (WP).—Burgeoning energy needs have made the United States the largest trading partner of Algeria despite ideological differences with this self-proclaimed radical leader of the Third World.

Faced with the short-run threat of financial strangulation, Algeria has staked its economic stability during the next 25 years on sales of liquefied natural gas to the United States.

Such implicit dependence grates on the fiercely independent Algerians, who are torn between their fascination with U.S. technology and their commitment to force the United States and other industrialized nations to give the Third World a bigger economic and political role.

The United States already buys more than half of Algeria's dwindling crude oil production and deals have been signed for multibillion-dollar purchases of its future gas exports.

This economic link has improved relations that were severely strained not long ago.

In the light of these past differences, however, the Carter administration is proceeding with caution.

Within a year of Algeria's independence from France in 1962, U.S.-Algerian relations were strained when then President Ahmed Ben Bella infuriated an initially well-disposed President Kennedy by going directly to Cuba after a Washington visit.

Relations further deteriorated during the growing U.S. involvement in Vietnam. The Algerians identified the North Vietnamese and Viet Cong cause with their own seven-year war of independence. The ties were formally broken during the 1967 Arab-Israeli war. Algeria further offended official Washington by partic-

ipating in the Arab oil boycott during the 1973 Middle East conflict.

Full diplomatic relations were re-established in November, 1974, and Algeria finally sent an ambassador to Washington less than six months ago.

## Need For Technology

Partly because of the Algerian oil and gas industry's need for technology, U.S. companies did a steadily growing business here even during the period of suspended diplomatic relations.

Trade surplused with the enormous increase of U.S. energy imports. Last year the United States displaced France as Algeria's top commercial partner. Between 1973 and last year, U.S. purchases of Algerian oil increased from \$200 million to \$2.2 billion.

France still exports more to Algeria than does the United States. Despite some \$8 billion in orders for U.S. goods—mostly high-technology plant for the oil and gas industries—the latest U.S. trade deficit with Algeria is \$1.6 billion.

U.S. oil buyers, usually small to medium-sized companies, pay a premium for Algeria's light low-sulfur crude, which satisfied refiners' needs for gasoline-heavy fuel and environmental lobby demands for low pollution.

As a U.S. source put it: "We just sort of drifted into the fold."

U.S. interest in Algerian gas was more calculated. Negotiators demanded that Algeria itself pay for the lion's share of heavy local infrastructure costs involved in the nascent technology of liquefying natural gas, transporting it frozen in special tankers and then burning it back into gas at its destination. Despite one large sale to Italy, the United States is the only visible outlet for most of the liquefied gas exports.

If Algeria is unable to sell the liquefied gas elsewhere, at some undefined crossover point it will be locked into a long-term relationship with the United States, the theory goes.

Left unsaid is the knowledge that once Algeria consented to such heavy infrastructure, an embargo would be unlikely because of Algeria's need to sell gas to pay off debts associated with the investment.

Negotiations with U.S. firms and the Federal Power Commission began in 1969. Despite the services of such Washington lawyers as Clark Clifford and William Rogers, only one deal—the first \$100 million contract covering 10.5 billion cubic meters annually for 25 years—was definitely on. Deliveries are now expected early next year, about 10 years behind schedule.

## Other Deals

Other deals—involving El Paso, Tennessee, and Famband—eventually involve between 25 and 30 billion cubic meters annually for the same duration.

Deliveries on that scale made possible only since the Carter administration lifted President Ford's ceiling on natural gas imports from any one country of 38 billion cubic meters annually.

Yet the United States is a controlled Algerian media. Authorities tell U.S. diplomats ignore the strident attacks.

Algeria has developed a reputation over the years for mercurial and temperamental dealings with most of the countries with which it maintains relations. As Western diplomats remarked, "Americans may yet end up learning, as have the French, that relations with Algeria mean more than not mean more day-to-day problems."

One good Scotch...



White Horse  
Fine Old Scotch Whisky.

## Exams Set By Chinese

(Continued from Page 1)

ed soldiers, cadres, recent high school graduates and high school graduates of spring 1977.

To the usual horde of applicants, this adds the graduates from this year and last year, who would have had to wait longer before applying under the old system.

As a measure of how poorly education officials think the school system has worked during the last decade, high school graduates of 1966 and 1967 are being given special permission to take this year's exam despite the general age limit of 25 for applicants. The 1966 and 1967 high school graduates benefited from the more rigorous curriculum of their day, but they also probably missed college in great numbers, for all universities closed down in the tumultuous days of the Cultural Revolution of the late 1960s.

Those late-1960s graduates were the famous Red Guards. They did little else for one or two years but travel around the country helping Mao Tse-tung's campaign against his enemies in the bureaucracy or staying at home and criticizing their own teachers.

Even when the schools began to function again in the early 1970s, student power in many places was still supreme. Teachers were criticized for using tests as "surprise attacks." The accent was on simplified technical courses that would help farmers or workers and a student who defiantly turned in a difficult science exam without answering a single question was made into a national hero.

Suggestions that Mao himself opposed exams, the *People's Daily* said, are "an out-and-out lie." But in a 1964 talk with his nephew, published by Red Guards, Mao, the former teacher, chided instructors who gave hard tests and said "Don't put too much emphasis on marks."

...deserves another



Logan De Luxe  
Scotch Whisky.



## Victim a Crime Prober

# 2 Arizonans Convicted In Slaying of Newsman

PHOENIX, Ariz., Nov. 7 (UPI).—Max Dunlap, 48, a Phoenix contractor, and James Robison, 55, a suburban plumber, were found guilty yesterday of murder and conspiracy in the 1976 bombing-killing of Don Bolles, an investigative reporter for the Arizona Republic.

The jury of 8 men and 4 women, which had deliberated for 12 days, also found the men guilty of plotting to kill Bruce Bennett, Arizona's attorney general, and Al Lizzanes, a former state legislator.

Lawyers for each defendant said they would file motions for a new trial. Sentencing was set for Dec. 8.

Bolles and Dunlap could be sentenced to execution in the chamber, the Associated Press said.

William Schafer, 3d, the chief prosecutor based his 16 1/2-week case primarily on the testimony of John Adamson, who has been accused of arson, burglary and receiving stolen goods.

After the convictions yesterday, the prosecutor said that the trial has not closed the books on the case, the AP reported.

"We have always maintained that there's a small band of conspirators," Mr. Schafer said. "As I said before, we don't have all the conspirators but we will."

The defendants appeared to take the jury's decision stoically, and Dunlap's wife and seven children wept and hugged each other as the verdict was read. One daughter burst into tears in a courtroom aisle, screaming repeatedly: "I can't believe this."

Adamson, 33, testified as a witness in a plea bargain that gave him immunity from prosecution in other cases and allowed him to plead guilty to second-degree murder in the slaying of Mr. Bolles, 47. Adamson faces a sentence of 20 years and 2 months.

He testified that Dunlap approached him in March of last year and asked him to kill Mr. Bolles and Mr. Lizzanes. Later, Adamson said, Dunlap added him to the list. The price for three killings was to be \$50,000, he testified.

Dunlap said, according to Adamson, that each of the three indicted victims had somehow disrespected Kemper Marley Sr., 71, a Monrovia rancher and liquor dealer who is a friend and financial backer of Dunlap.

Mr. Bolles had filed an anti-suit against the Arizona Republic. Mr. Lizzanes, 51, said he was notified by a letter from God in 1969 that he was to be "King Al."

A Robin Hood of all, he named Mr. Marley in letters to women, legislators and others, he was dismissed from Mr. Marley's liquor business.

Mr. Bolles' articles about Mr. Marley's background hampered liquor dealer's efforts to gain a hold on the Arizona Liquor Commission.

Dunlap's attorney, Paul Smith Boston, attempted to show that Phoenix lawyer, Neil Roberts, friend of Adamson who arranged him from out of the state after the bombing, could have had the role of which Dunlap was accused.

Mr. Smith contended that Mr. Bolles, not Dunlap, hired the hit man, Mr. Bolles and then tried to get Dunlap accused of the murder.

Defense counsel said he found that Emprise Corp., state-concession conglomerate in Buffalo, N.Y., was behind the killing.

Bolles wrote many articles about Emprise, which owns all Arizona dog tracks, had ties to organized crime.

A local lawyer's secretary testified at the trial that Dunlap and Adamson met privately in the lawyer's office. Adamson said that Dunlap then gave him \$6,000 for the Bolles murder, which Robison and he had carried out.

Dunlap conceded that he took the money to the office but asserted that he had done so on the instructions of an anonymous "begman" who purportedly represented Mr. Roberts.

After the bombing, the AP noted, members of Investigative Reporters & Editors Inc., headed by Pulitzer Prize-winning reporter Bob Greene of Newsday on Long Island, N.Y., spent nearly six months here and last spring produced a series of 23 articles about alleged links between prominent Arizonans and crime figures.

Many newspapers published some of the findings.



Max Dunlap (left) and James Robison after they were arrested earlier this year in connection with the Bolles case.

1,000 Killed, \$2.5 Billion in Damage Each Year

## Arson for Profit Is Reported at Epidemic Level in the U.S.

By Rudy Abramson

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7.—Back when Merrill (Morrie) Klein, a former New Jersey poultryman, was in his heyday as a professional arsonist, he successfully burned down a defunct Kentucky bakery after using dry ice to freeze the sprinkler system.

He augmented the profit in the insurance-fraud scheme by filling the building with scrap plastic he had bought for a pittance and insured heavily, then inventing the story that the fire had destroyed not an unsuccessful bakery but a thriving plastics plant.

Morrie Klein is now serving five years in federal prison for the less imaginative removal of a New Bedford, Pa., hotel, having shortened his potential sentence by cooperating with authorities in closing out a long string of arson cases.

His techniques are still being employed, however, by other "white-collar" criminals who are helping to make arson one of the most prevalent crimes in the United States, with an annual toll of about 1,000 lives and \$2.5 billion in property damage. Authorities often use the word "epidemic" in discussing the growing incidence of intentional fires.

The crime is difficult to prosecute because the evidence goes

up in smoke and because of uncertainties about the jurisdictions of police and firemen, shortages of trained investigators and insurance companies' reluctance to challenge claims.

A surge in arson-for-profit cases was noticed at the recession's beginning in 1974 and, now that authorities are beginning to investigate more closely, they are finding that arson touches not only decayed inner city zones but newer urban areas, suburbs and rural towns as well.

Klein's career spanned more than a decade, during which he is believed to have planned or started fires that caused damage that amounted to millions of dollars and brought him hundreds of thousands of dollars in fees.

Although he was recognized by authorities as a skillful "torch," he fancied himself a "business consultant."

His main approach was to find businessmen in trouble, suggest compromising roads to solvency and finally conclude that they could save themselves only by collecting insurance after a disastrous fire. "Torchies" are refining their technology. Recently, for example, they have drilled holes in the rafters of a building about to be burned and have filled the holes with magnesium, which explodes or burns rapidly on contact with water.

Explores When Watered

A fire is then started in the conventional way, on a gasoline-soaked floor. If firemen arrive in time to douse the flames, the magnesium causes the roof to blow up, quickly completing the destruction.

The extent of arson for profit and insurance fraud is a matter of guesswork, but there are indications that it has reached staggering proportions.

Last month, 33 persons—including a half-dozen lawyers, two retired fire captains, retired state detective, insurance adjusters and property owners—were indicted as members of an alleged arson-conspiracy ring in Boston.

The charges ranged from arson and insurance fraud to three counts of second-degree murder in a scheme that caused three deaths and \$6 million in insurance losses.

The Massachusetts attorney general, Francis X. Bolger, said: "This investigation has disclosed

arguing on behalf of a group of private citizens, Washington attorney Bernard Fensterwald asked Judge Strica to review some of the 398 withheld documents and to order their release to shed more light on the President's assassination in Dallas in 1963.

Judge Strica could deny the petition completely or he could privately study some of the documents himself or order another person to do so to determine their value in the case.

Mr. Fensterwald is executive director of the Committee to Investigate Assassinations, a national group of private citizens who say they are determined "to break the ring of silence surrounding the events in Dallas."

The CIA said that much of the information has already been released and the rest, if publicized, could damage national security or compromise sources.

Washington, Nov. 7 (UPI).—Over protests by the CIA, U.S. District Judge John Strica today agreed to consider a petition that he order the spy agency to publicize tightly guarded documents on the John Kennedy assassination.

Washington, Nov. 7 (UPI).—Over protests by the CIA, U.S. District Judge John Strica today agreed to consider a petition that he order the spy agency to publicize tightly guarded documents on the John Kennedy assassination.

Washington, Nov. 7 (UPI).—Over protests by the CIA, U.S. District Judge John Strica today agreed to consider a petition that he order the spy agency to publicize tightly guarded documents on the John Kennedy assassination.

Washington, Nov. 7 (UPI).—Over protests by the CIA, U.S. District Judge John Strica today agreed to consider a petition that he order the spy agency to publicize tightly guarded documents on the John Kennedy assassination.

Washington, Nov. 7 (UPI).—Over protests by the CIA, U.S. District Judge John Strica today agreed to consider a petition that he order the spy agency to publicize tightly guarded documents on the John Kennedy assassination.

Washington, Nov. 7 (UPI).—Over protests by the CIA, U.S. District Judge John Strica today agreed to consider a petition that he order the spy agency to publicize tightly guarded documents on the John Kennedy assassination.

Washington, Nov. 7 (UPI).—Over protests by the CIA, U.S. District Judge John Strica today agreed to consider a petition that he order the spy agency to publicize tightly guarded documents on the John Kennedy assassination.

Washington, Nov. 7 (UPI).—Over protests by the CIA, U.S. District Judge John Strica today agreed to consider a petition that he order the spy agency to publicize tightly guarded documents on the John Kennedy assassination.

Washington, Nov. 7 (UPI).—Over protests by the CIA, U.S. District Judge John Strica today agreed to consider a petition that he order the spy agency to publicize tightly guarded documents on the John Kennedy assassination.

Washington, Nov. 7 (UPI).—Over protests by the CIA, U.S. District Judge John Strica today agreed to consider a petition that he order the spy agency to publicize tightly guarded documents on the John Kennedy assassination.

Washington, Nov. 7 (UPI).—Over protests by the CIA, U.S. District Judge John Strica today agreed to consider a petition that he order the spy agency to publicize tightly guarded documents on the John Kennedy assassination.

Washington, Nov. 7 (UPI).—Over protests by the CIA, U.S. District Judge John Strica today agreed to consider a petition that he order the spy agency to publicize tightly guarded documents on the John Kennedy assassination.

## Canal Zone Leprosy Patients Fear Take-Over by Panama

By Marilise Simons

CANAL ZONE, Panama, Nov. 7 (UPI).—Of the 558 square miles of real estate to be ceded to Panama under the proposed Panama Canal treaties, the least coveted is the community of Palo Seco, a tiny, serene village near the waterway's Pacific Ocean entrance.

Palo Seco is a leprosarium, operated in the zone since the disease-ridden days of canal construction. Funded by the U.S. Congress, with an operating cost last year of \$473,000, the colony has provided medical staff, supplies and a home for more than 500 leprosy victims since its founding 70 years ago.

Panama has shown little interest in the dwindling settlement, which now has only 40 patients. Thirty-nine are Panamanians but, as the U.S. Canal Co. likes to remind visitors, the Panamanian government stopped paying its citizens' bills in 1968 and is currently \$4.79 million behind in payments to the hospital.

The patients are afraid that

their self-contained community—a cluster of wooden frame buildings with vegetable gardens, a commissary and a Catholic chapel—will come to an abrupt end. Canal Zone hospitals, including the leprosarium, will pass into Panamanian hands six months after the treaty is ratified.

"Most people have spent all their adult life here and it's the only home they've known," said administrator Elizabeth Quintero. "The uncertainty is turning into a trauma. The patients are getting more and more difficult to deal with and I'm having trouble filling staff vacancies."

Panamanian officials say there are no plans yet for the leprosarium or the three other zone hospitals after the take-over.

As with many local activities unrelated to running the canal, leprosy care dates back to the days when the waterway was under construction in the early part of the century. The United States built water-filtration plants and storm sewers and combated malaria to make the area habitable.

Then, as now, leprosy was not widespread in Panama, and health authorities report that they discover only three or four new cases each year. At the beginning of this century, victims of leprosy were still treated as the outcasts they were in ancient times.

Seven Patients

When seven patients were found confined to a ramshackle building near Panama City in 1904, the United States offered to take over all leprosy care here, with Panama agreeing to pay for its own citizens.

It was Dr. William Gorgas, the conqueror of malaria in Panama, who chose the isolated Palo Seco beachfront.

Most of the Palo Seco patients arrived here in the youth, and the two oldest are 94. Only 12 patients currently have active leprosy, or Hansen's disease, as the staff prefers to call the illness that attacks the skin or peripheral nerves, often leading to debilitating deformities, including blindness.

Although most of them are unable to see it, the setting of their exile is a tropical paradise. The peace is disturbed only occasionally with cries of pain.

"They are not in constant pain," said U.S. nurse Sharon de Staffino, who had worked here for five years. "But some had bad episodes and then they cry out. One old man who's blind thinks when the pain comes that we are throwing hot water on him, so he shouts, telling us to stop."

To relieve the suffering, a number of the patients had their eyes removed many years ago,

and their faces give the impression of masks.

"It may seem barbaric," Miss de Staffino said, "but once the leprosy attacked the eyes, and they lost their vision, the terrible pain continued. Removal was then considered the most humane thing to do."

The more able-bodied have gardened, fished, made love and given birth to nearly 100 babies over the years. The newborn are taken away from their mothers and reared elsewhere.

4 Sets of Twins

In the garden sloping down to the sea, a woman whose fingers are half-inch stumps does beautiful embroidery. Bedridden Iris Matland talks cheerfully of the four sets of twins she had here, whose visits give her much support.

Walking, for the few who can, is a delicate exercise. "Leprosy is not hereditary and is only mildly communicable," explained a doctor at the hospital, Guillermo Cedeno, "al-

though the exact transmission mechanism is not known. It's bacillus is very similar to tuberculosis, and it's a very steady slow process that we can easily control."

The treatment breakthrough occurred in the 1940s, with the discovery of sulfone drugs, which replaced the previous treatment of ineffective and nauseating chaulmogra oil. The sulfone interrupts the disease but the patient must take the medication for life or the disease may reactivate, Dr. Cedeno said.

This means that leprosy is now generally treated on an outpatient basis. But for Palo Seco's inhabitants, the deformities caused before the arrival of sulfones, the staff explained, made many patients too helpless or too unwelcome to return to society or even a nursing home.

"They are one big family and they are very fragile people as it is," Miss de Staffino said. "Now they are very worried about being taken away or confined somewhere strange."

## Sotheby Parke Bernet

London Zürich Paris

Have the pleasure of announcing the opening of their new office in

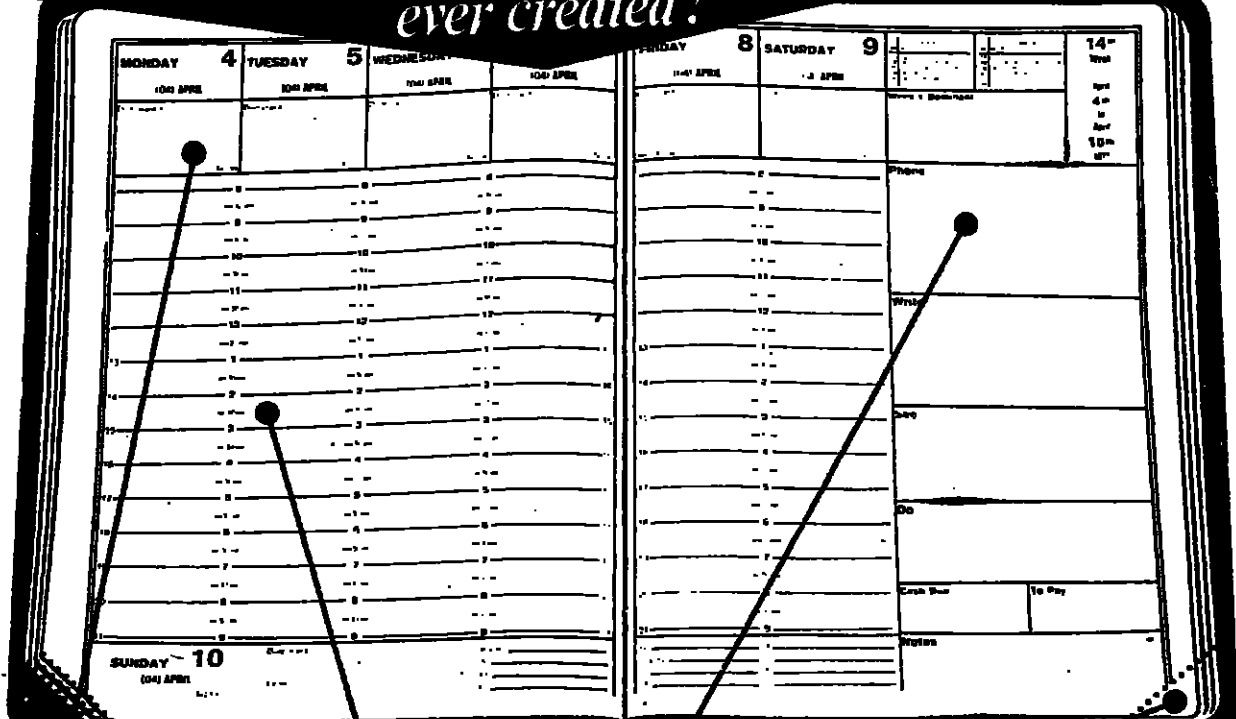
## GENEVA



21, Rue de la Cité, Geneva 1204  
Tel. (022) 21 33 77

Zürich London Paris  
20 Bleicherweg 34/35 New Bond Street 3 Rue Mitrommeil  
Tel. 01 202 00 11 Tel. 01 493 80 80 Tel. 01 266 40 60

## from QUO VADIS...the most amazing EXECUTIVE PLANNING DIARY ever created!



## AT A SINGLE GLANCE YOUR WEEK PLANNED YOU GET A WHOLE NEW OUTLOOK ON YOUR DAILY AND WEEKLY ACTIVITIES.

Today's executives and professional men are under constant pressure. No matter how able they are, they need help in organizing their activities, plans and obligations.

Quo Vadis Planning Diaries provide this help in a handy new form. They put you in total control of daily and weekly agenda. Guide you systematically through hour after hour, eliminating uncertainties and confusion. A must for people in responsible jobs.

- Helps plan daily / weekly agenda
- Acts as a memory trigger for appointments and deadlines
- Saves time, eliminates conflicting dates
- Preserves important ideas
- Records key facts and details systematically by dates
- Establishes priorities for attention or action

NEW! EXCLUSIVE!  
In addition, an unprecedented method, to understand and use "The Metric System" easily every day.

AVAILABLE AT LEADING LOCAL STATIONERS IN NATIVE TONGUES  
ALSO PUBLISHED IN ENGLISH, DANISH, FLEMISH, FRENCH, GERMAN, ITALIAN AND SPANISH  
AND AVAILABLE THROUGH THE FOLLOWING WORLD-WIDE OFFICES:

• AMSTERDAM: QUO VADIS PUBLICATIONS B.V. 40 square Burgwal, 25 166 ZG Amsterdam, The Netherlands. Tel. 020 236 26 01  
• BRUSSELS: QUO VADIS PUBLICATIONS B.V. 40 square Burgwal, 25 166 ZG Amsterdam, The Netherlands. Tel. 020 236 26 01  
• CANNES: QUO VADIS PUBLICATIONS B.V. 40 square Burgwal, 25 166 ZG Amsterdam, The Netherlands. Tel. 020 236 26 01  
• CHICAGO: QUO VADIS PUBLICATIONS B.V. 40 square Burgwal, 25 166 ZG Amsterdam, The Netherlands. Tel. 020 236 26 01  
• DUBLIN: QUO VADIS PUBLICATIONS B.V. 40 square Burgwal, 25 166 ZG Amsterdam, The Netherlands. Tel. 020 236 26 01  
• GENEVA: QUO VADIS PUBLICATIONS B.V. 40 square Burgwal, 25 166 ZG Amsterdam, The Netherlands. Tel. 020 236 26 01  
• HAMBURG: QUO VADIS PUBLICATIONS B.V. 40 square Burgwal, 25 166 ZG Amsterdam, The Netherlands. Tel. 020 236 26 01  
• LONDON: QUO VADIS PUBLICATIONS B.V. 40 square Burgwal, 25 166 ZG Amsterdam, The Netherlands. Tel. 020 236 26 01  
• MILAN: QUO VADIS PUBLICATIONS B.V. 40 square Burgwal, 25 166 ZG Amsterdam, The Netherlands. Tel. 020 236 26 01  
• PARIS: QUO VADIS PUBLICATIONS B.V. 40 square Burgwal, 25 166 ZG Amsterdam, The Netherlands. Tel. 020 236 26 01  
• ROME: QUO VADIS PUBLICATIONS B.V. 40 square Burgwal, 25 166 ZG Amsterdam, The Netherlands. Tel. 020 236 26 01  
• ST. LOUIS: QUO VADIS PUBLICATIONS B.V. 40 square Burgwal, 25 166 ZG Amsterdam, The Netherlands. Tel. 020 236 26 01  
• SWITZERLAND: QUO VADIS PUBLICATIONS B.V. 40 square Burgwal, 25 166 ZG Amsterdam, The Netherlands. Tel. 020 236 26 01  
• VIENNA: QUO VADIS PUBLICATIONS B.V. 40 square Burgwal, 25 166 ZG Amsterdam, The Netherlands. Tel. 020 236 26 01  
• ZURICH: QUO VADIS PUBLICATIONS B.V. 40 square Burgwal, 25 166 ZG Amsterdam, The Netherlands. Tel. 020 236 26 01

QUO VADIS FIVE DIFFERENT SIZES			
2 POCKET SIZES			
Trip	3 1/2" x 5"	9 x 12.5 cm	
Business	4" x 6"	10 x 15 cm	
3 OFFICE SIZES			
Executive	6 1/3" x 6 1/3"	16 x 16 cm	
Minister	6 1/3" x 9 1/2"	16 x 24 cm	
President	8 1/3" x 10 2/3"	21 x 27 cm	



ASK FOR OUR 20 PAGE COLOUR CATALOGUE



## Welcome, honoured guest, to Japan Air Lines.

In our language, the word for 'passenger' is literally 'honoured guest'. And you'll discover why when you fly JAL and experience our superb inflight service.

When you sip sake, taste delicious otsumami delicacies or refresh yourself with hot

shibori towels. And relax with the most quietly attentive service in the world.

There are 23 JAL flights a week between Europe and Japan. Find out more from your travel agent today, or call in at your nearest Japan Air Lines office.



We never forget how important you are.

JAPAN AIR LINES

**NOBODY**  
CAN BEAT OUR ROCK BOTTOM  
TAXI EXPORT PRICES!

**MICHEL SWISS**  
RUE DE LA PAIX  
PARIS

ALL PERFORMES • COSMETICS  
BAIES • SCARVES • TIES  
HAUTE COUTURE  
FASHION ACCESSORIES  
JEWELRY • HAIR DEPARTMENT  
FREE SAMPLES

Phone: 261.71.71



One of these days you'll go to Tehran.

One of these nights you'll stay with us.

The capital of Iran is famous for oil... silver... Persian carpets and... (forgive us!) the Hotel Inter-Continental Tehran. So, of course you'll stay there. Of course you'll let us pamper you. And of course, when your timetable says to journey on, we'll book rooms for you in your next Inter-Continental hotel: in Saudi Arabia, perhaps, in the Middle East, or Europe, or the whole wide world. And you'll learn why Inter-Continental makes such a world of difference in your whole trip.



## News Analysis

### France's Support of Quebec Not Decisive for Independence

By Henry Giniger

PARIS, Nov. 7 (NYT).—Premier René Lévesque of Quebec has just completed a second major stage in what he sees as the inevitable evolution of his province toward independence.

The first stage was getting elected—a feat achieved almost a year ago, to Mr. Lévesque's surprise. The second stage has been getting international recognition, acceptance and support for his desire for independence, and he has obtained them in the most likely place—Paris.

The Premier returned to Quebec yesterday after a three-day official visit, delighted with the French response. France's "understanding, confidence and support" for Quebec's self-determination of its future was announced first in a toast by President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing shortly after he made Mr. Lévesque a grand officer of the Legion of Honor and then it was included in a joint official statement at the end of the visit.

The French support was what the Quebec delegation had hoped for but had not been sure of getting.

Paris's attitude is expected to help Mr. Lévesque get through the third major stage, the 1979 provincial referendum on the independence question. France's expression of support for whatever the Quebecers decide is likely to influence those in Quebec who have been afraid to take a step that could mean isolation.

#### Annual Meetings

The establishment of a strong French-Quebec relationship has been underlined by an agreement that the leaders of the two governments would meet annually.

What made Mr. Lévesque happy has angered Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau, and Canada's national leader is trying to decide whether to make his anger officially known to France. The Legion of Honor appointment, the arrangement for regular meetings of heads of government and France's acceptance in advance of Quebec's independence occurred despite warnings by Mr. Trudeau not to treat Quebec in a way that would encourage secession.

Saturday night, French Prime Minister Raymond Barre rejected in advance any representations that Ottawa might decide to make.

"It is not up to Mr. Trudeau to indicate under what conditions France should treat its guests," Mr. Barre said in an interview for Canada's French-language television. "The French

government is sufficiently well-mannered and knows sufficiently well the rules of international courtesy to make up its own mind freely."

What made Paris risk a new confrontation with Ottawa by extending its strongest expression of support to Quebec nationalism since the late President Charles de Gaulle shouted "long live free Quebec!" from the balcony of Montreal's city hall in 1967? It appears that Mr. Lévesque arrived here with the right cause at the right time.

#### French Elections

France is facing crucial elections next spring. For a while it seemed that the majority backing Mr. Giscard d'Estaing faced certain defeat at the hands of the combined leftist forces of the Socialists and Communists. It could still happen, but the recent split in the leftist front has greatly improved the prospects for the presidential camp.

The Gaullists, who constitute the biggest element in the government majority, embraced the Quebec cause as their last leader did and have maintained constant pressure on the President to do the same. Quebec appears to be an issue on which the majority can increase its cohesion at a time when its opposition front has more or less broken up.

The Quebec Premier was careful to show throughout the visit that he was nobody's pawn. He thus reflected a certain ambivalence in French-Quebec relations. There are French-Quebecers who, if they have no use for English-Canadians, have no use for France, either. There is a feeling that the French look down at Quebec and treat Quebecers as somewhat backward country cousins.

Mr. Lévesque sought to dispel the idea in English Canada that France, having lost Quebec more than 200 years ago, was now trying to recover it. His bid for French support was consequently accompanied throughout the visit by his insistent references to the between Paris and Quebec.

Mr. Lévesque's biggest international problem remains the United States, which is much less receptive to the idea of an independent Quebec than are the French. In a French television interview the other night he expressed the hope that his reception in France would have some impact on President Carter, who is seen as being more inclined to side with Mr. Trudeau on the issue of Quebec's sovereignty.



Suspended French Archbishop Marcel Lefebvre celebrates mass at a new chapel in Oyster Bay Cove, N.Y., on Sunday.

## Despite Pope's Ban

### Dissident Bishop Dedicates 'Traditional' Center in U.S.

By George Vecsey

OYSTER BAY COVE, N.Y., Nov. 7 (NYT).—The Most Rev. Marcel Lefebvre, the dissident French prelate, yesterday dedicated the new U.S. headquarters of his Society of St. Pius X, promising 600 supporters that he would follow "traditional" Roman Catholicism even though he has been suspended from his priestly duties by Pope Paul.

"We want to follow the Pope, but when he does not follow the other 262 popes, we do not follow him," the archbishop said during a two-hour pontifical high mass.

Archbishop Lefebvre later said in a news conference that he did not think that the Pope would excommunicate him, but added, "If he does, it would not be valid, and I would continue."

#### Modernization Rejected

The 71-year-old prelate has become the leader of Catholics who do not accept the "modernization" that followed the Second

Vatican Council. They prefer the old-fashioned "Latin" mass, object to informality in the new service and reject new ceremonial bonds with Protestants.

The archbishop says that he has 10,000 supporters in the United States and 50,000 in Europe, where the society is often seen as an embarrassment. If not a threat, to the Vatican.

Last summer, after his suspension, the archbishop traveled to Dickinson, Texas, to open the first St. Pius church building in the United States. But the home base will be here on Long Island in a house on the old Woodward estate, which was purchased for \$255,000 earlier this year. Supporters in the New York area have been flocking to mass in a rented hall in nearby Hicksville and had hoped to attend mass regularly here.

However, the village trustees banned plans for expanded parking and an appeals court last week granted permission for the society to hold only one dedication service here. The society will ask the court for permission to hold regular mass.

Yesterday, worshippers came from as far as Detroit, Baltimore and Providence, R.I., and throughout the New York area. "This is so much more reverent," said John Myers of Providence, as he listened to the singing Latin hymns. "The liberal mentality has Catholics taking communion in their own hands. We were always taught to be respectful of the host. The archbishop is only doing what we were always taught."

Many of the visitors scornfully of folk music as "modern" churches. One of them insisted that he had been rejected communion because he had in the traditional manner at communion railing at another church. A few said they suspected "Masonic" influences in the ecumenical movement and the scornfully used phrases such as "United Nations" or "one world" or "humanism" or "neo-Protestantism" to describe modern Catholicism. Under the terms of the suspension by the Pope, the archbishop is not supposed to ordain or ordain new priests. Mr. McGinn, the bishop of the diocese of Rockville Centre, had ordered the archbishop not to be mass here and warned that a tendency would not satisfy a Sunday obligation. But some gents said that the "Latin" was good enough for their preferences.

#### Funds for Seminary

OYSTER BAY COVE, N.Y., Nov. 7 (AP).—Archbishop Lefebvre today asked for donations to set up a major seminary the United States for what he described as training "true priests in traditional Catholicism."

He said that negotiations in progress now for purchase of a building and property for a station somewhere in the mid-Atlantic. The archbishop declined to say the location for fear of arduous the negotiations.

A major seminary provides final training for the priests following three years of study in a minor seminary.

## Change Divides Congregations

### 2 N.Y. Lutheran Churches Adopt Jewish Rites

By Irvin Molotsky

EAST MEADOW, N.Y., Nov. 7 (NYT).—Christian services were held yesterday morning, as usual, at the two Long Island churches suspended last week by the American Lutheran Church on charges of subordinating the Christian gospel to Jewish customs, and last night—also as usual—the two congregations got together for a Hebrew service.

In between, a young Christian couple was married at one of the churches, St. John's of North Massapequa, in a Jewish ceremony, with one of the Lutheran ministers officiating.

"We have adopted a rather Jewish life-style," said one of the three ministers involved, the Rev. John Hove. This life-style includes keeping a kosher home and wearing the yarmulke and tallith (the Jewish prayer shawl) and singing and praying in Hebrew during the Hebrew service.

"Emotionally, I consider myself a Jew," Mr. Hove said. "I want to live as a Jew, to live as the Torah says I should live."

#### Why?

"Jesus is a Jew," Another of the three, the Rev. Donald Smedstad, pastor of the Christ Lutheran Church here, answered. "Jesus was, is and always will be a Jew."

All three ministers are in their middle 40s and all attended the

Lutheran Theological Seminary in St. Paul, Minn., (although they were not well acquainted with one another in college), and all have reached their present religious beliefs during a 10-year period.

Although they have been combining the Hebrew and Christian elements during that time, their action has gained wide attention only through the suspension of the churches. Of that suspension, the ministers contend that all the American Lutheran Church can do is suspend their membership in that organization.

It cannot stop their practices, they say, because there is no central Lutheran church in the United States and because all churches in the denomination are independent.

There have been other results of their actions. "He have lost some members," Pastor Hove said, but he added that the churches had added others. Some longtime parishioners have grudgingly stayed on, hoping for a return to past practices and some have embraced the new.

One reaction was extreme. The Hebrew service is held in the gymnasium of Christ Lutheran Church and Peter Peterson, a parishoner, said that the room where the Jewish material had been stored was broken into by someone who ripped the cover from the Torah, the scrolls containing the Old Testament.

Mr. Hove, who is co-pastor of St. John's with the Rev. Jack Hickman, discussed the possibility of anti-Semitism in a church, saying, "One might find an anti-Semite in the congregation. In fact, you might even find a whole nest of them."

#### Lost 400 Members

Pastor Smedstad said that his congregation had lost half of its 400 active members since the Hebrew ceremonies were added. "When this first started," he said, "many of our Christians became anti-Semitic or discovered that they had been anti-Semitic all along."

In his sermon yesterday, Pastor Smedstad preached on the evils of prejudice, and said that he and his colleagues had experienced it when they attended an

## Spain Bars Display Of Nudie Magazines

MADRID, Nov. 7 (Reuters).—The Spanish government today prohibited newspaper kiosks from displaying magazines with nudes on their cover. But they were not prohibited from selling the magazines discreetly.

A royal decree, which said that even in Sweden, Denmark, France, Italy and West Germany there were laws protecting children from pornography, authorized local authorities to fine offenders and close their kiosks for three months. Since Generalissimo Francisco Franco died in 1975, there has been a boom in "girlie" magazines in Spain after 40 years of puritanical censorship.

## Carver in Zambia To Meet Kaunda About Rhodesia

LUSAKA, Nov. 7 (Reuters).—Lord Carver, British resident commissioner-designate for Rhodesia, arrived here today to meet Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda. Lord Carver is touring southern Africa seeking means to arrive at a peaceful transition to majority rule in Rhodesia.

Before leaving Gaborone, capital of Botswana, Lord Carver, said that he had told President Sir Seretse Khama about his discussions in Salisbury yesterday with Rhodesian Prime Minister Ian Smith and had sought the President's views on the way to reach a settlement.

Botswana is one of the five "front-line" black African states deeply involved in the Rhodesia dispute. The others are Tanzania, Zambia, Mozambique and Angola. Lord Carver and Gen. Frank Chabang, UN representative, visited Tanzania before going to Rhodesia.

British sources said in Gaborone that the emissaries will not be going to Mozambique and Angola because of difficulties in arranging their schedules.

## Somali Riposte To Russia Noted

KUWAIT, Nov. 7 (AP).—Mogadishu has asked the Soviet Union to reduce its diplomatic mission in Mogadishu from 28 to 8, leftist Al-Watan newspaper reported today.

In a dispatch from Mogadishu the newspaper said Somalia's responding in kind to a Kree order to cut the Somali mission in Moscow to eight diplomats. The Soviet order followed protest by Moscow against Somalia's involvement in the Ogaden war with Ethiopia, the paper's Al-Watan also quoted unnamed diplomatic sources in Mogadishu as saying that the government might expel all Soviet military experts soon.

## Cuba Denies Report Of Troops in Ethiopia

HAVANA, Nov. 7 (Reuters).—Cuba today denied that it had troops in Ethiopia, which is fighting insurgents on two fronts including its border with Somalia. "The declaration that there Cuban troops in Ethiopia is fabrication of Somali authorities the Foreign Ministry said in a communique issued here."

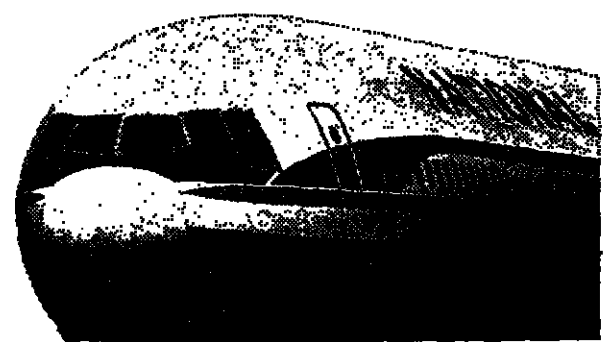


The most civilized hotel in New York. Maybe the world.

The Regency Hotel

Park Avenue at 61st Street, New York, N.Y. 10021 (212) 752-4100  
For reservations, call Locust 8600; for information, call Locust 8600.

## Why so many National Airlines passengers are Herald Tribune readers.



On every National Airlines' flight from London and Paris to Miami, you'll find more passengers reading the Herald Tribune than any other paper.

In the main, National Airlines' passengers are international business people. It's their business to be internationally-minded. So the paper they choose is the International Herald Tribune.

It's the daily paper that meets their requirements as exactly as National Airlines meets the requirements of people who do business in the South and Southwest of America.

No wonder so many National Airlines passengers are Herald Tribune readers...

-and vice versa.



## THE SPIRIT OF TENNESSEE

is rare and rewarding.

It is a friendly spirit.

Hospitable.

Its unique character developed by charcoal-mellowing.

Discover this spirit for yourself.

Charcoal-mellowed Jack Daniel's the unforgettable Spirit of Tennessee





# World's Richest Gold Field

## The Grime Behind the Glitter Of S. Africa's Greatest Asset

By John F. Burns

WELKOM, South Africa, Nov. 7 (AP)—Several times a week, a noisy DC-4 lumbers down a runway outside this windswept mining town on the first leg of a journey that terminates, for the moment, in vaults as far away as Jeddah, Saudi Arabia, or Fort Knox, Ky.

Aboard the aircraft is a sheikh's son in gold, a ton or more of it. The gold, 97 per cent pure, is on its way from the 10 mining mines in the Welkom area to a refinery outside Johannesburg, 140 miles away. There, the last impurities are removed and it is sold abroad.

In a sense, the fortunes of the world's richest gold field are on the wings of the 30-year-old plane. The Welkom area, probably the richest gold field in the world, is the center of an industry that underpins the economy of Africa's second most powerful nation.

Last year, the mines here produced 220 tons, nearly a third of the country's total of 892 tons. The national aggregate, representing 80 per cent of the gold earned more than \$3 billion last year, nearly 40 per cent of the country's exports.

With the large stakes involved, South Africans take no chances. When the gold leaves the mine, it is in steel trucks, in an armored car. The crew of the vehicle is heavily armed, and an additional protection is provided by an escort of police mounted on horse and foot.

At the airport, a quiet strip of tarmac, a small private plane, security is tight. Police with submachine guns stroll up and down the tarmac, others with guard dogs are nearby. More security is stationed inside the airport building.

### American Woman Arrested in Israel

TEL AVIV, Nov. 7 (AP)—A U.S. woman is under arrest in Israel on suspicion of contact with terrorists, a Embassy official said yesterday.

The woman, identified as Terrence, 23, of Knoxville, Ohio, was arrested when she arrived at Ben Gurion Airport Oct. 25. "She probably is charged with espionage or contact with Arab terrorists," her attorney Feliks said.

Ms. Terrence will be charged after a hearing Nov. 10, Langer said.



African miners march off to begin work shift at Welkom gold mine in South Africa.

ton. Since it is scattered through the rock like yeast, it is hardly ever visible.

Once blasted free, the ore is hoisted to a "gold plant" on the surface, where it is crushed. The resulting powder is treated so as to separate the gold from other valuable components, mainly uranium and sulphur. The gold "sponge," 40 per cent pure, is forwarded to a smelting plant, where it is purified.

At the smelting house, the sponge is combined with other elements in a furnace and heated to 2,732 degrees Fahrenheit. After three hours, it is poured in a red hot cascade into a series of molds set like a descending staircase. The gold, heavier than the slag and base metals, emerges last and flows down into the lowest molds.

After the ingots have cooled and been freed from the molds, they are held under cold water and scrubbed clean with wire brushes. After weighing, they are moved to a nearby vault and stored, sometimes for as much as two weeks, in quantities valued at \$5 million or more at a time.

### Belgrade Hears Plea to Disarm

BELGRADE, Nov. 7 (AP)—Nine neutral and nonaligned countries today called on the Belgrade review Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe to support disarmament.

The proposal called for efficient steps to halt the arms race, to give evidence of "openness, and even frustration," in the progress achieved so far, diplomats reported.

The Finnish delegation chief, Esko Rajakovi, read the proposal on the part of the nonaligned and neutral countries which, in addition to Finland include Austria, Cyprus, Liechtenstein, Malta, San Marino, Switzerland, Sweden and Yugoslavia.

## Ambitious Statistical Profile

### UN Agency Surveying Kenya To Determine Quality of Life

By David Lamb

NAIROBI, Nov. 7—A United Nations survey being undertaken with the cooperation of the Kenyan government is believed to be the most extensive attempt to draw a statistical profile of an African country.

It represents a belief that economic indicators such as the gross national product cannot, by themselves, measure the quality of life in rural areas. Rather, these quality must be judged by social considerations such as access to water, medical facilities and markets and the availability of amenities taken for granted in the developed world.

Kenya is among the most developed of African rural nations, but 88 per cent of its 13 million people live in towns of fewer than 5,000 inhabitants. The portrait that emerges reflects a tough, stark village life with few pleasures or conveniences.

Almost 22 per cent of the households are more than eight miles (13 kilometers) from the nearest health center, 38 per cent are more than eight miles from a post office and 40 per cent are more than eight miles from a government secondary school.

### U.S. Hungarians Hit Returning of Budapest Crown

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7 (Reuters)—The Carter administration's decision to return the crown of St. Stephen, symbol of Hungary's national unity for almost 1,000 years, to its native country has angered Hungarians in the United States.

A protest was held in Cardinal Mindszenty Square in Cleveland, which claims to have the largest Hungarian community outside of Budapest, after the State Department said Friday that it was returning the crown as a sign of improving relations between the two countries.

The United States gained possession of the crown and other Hungarian treasures at the end of World War II. It had previously refused to return them to a government ideologically opposed to the Christian church.

Rep. Mary Rose Oakar, D-Ohio, said she was angered by the fact that the State Department announcement was made on the 21st anniversary of the Red Army's entry into Budapest to quell the 1956 Hungarian uprising.

### Iran Air Only Sud

## PARIS-ROME-TEHRAN.

BOEING 707: Tuesday - Thursday - Saturday 2.00 p.m.

### THE PERFUME OF PARIS

194 Rue de Rivoli, Paris-1er, 42 Avenue Kleber, Paris-16e

You can find it in their "Boutiques Prestige" in the best hotels of Paris like

MERIDIEN HOTEL  
SHERATON HOTEL  
PLM ST JACQUES HOTEL  
SOFITEL  
SUFFREN LA TOUR

### AMERICANA HOLIDAYS

Business and Pleasure to the USA from London

Special One week in New York From £234.00

Guaranteed departure every Sunday by TWA scheduled jet equipment, with free inclusion of flights and a choice of hotels in London, New York, New Orleans, Los Angeles, San Francisco, Honolulu, Maui, Hawaii, and Alaska.

Only 15 days advanced booking required.

Also available inclusive holidays:

New York	From £198.00
Hawaii and Honolulu	From £222.00
Alaska	From £222.00
Golden Week	From £272.00
Spain across the USA	From £272.00
Florida and Miami	From £274.00
Fun and Sun	From £247.00

432 High Road, Wembley, England  
Tel: 01-903 8641



### "Who thinks only in terms of profit..."

Who thinks only in terms of profit will soon have nothing to lose. Although a company cannot live, cannot pay wages or taxes without profits, there can be no doubt that a company is today more than just an institution for generating profits.

The numerous social obligations of a company become apparent in its relations with its employees, the local or regional authorities, its partners in trade and industry and the consumers.

These are insights Henkel has gained long ago. They will remain unchanged because they form a reliable basis for the tasks awaiting the company in the future.

Henkel

Martini Extra Dry-have it your own way.

On the rocks—with gin or vodka—or as a long drink with ice and soda. That subtle, unique Martini & Rossi Extra Dry taste comes singing through every time. Fresh... clean... light. A taste that could be called sheer poetry.

The right one. Any way. **MARTINI** EXTRA DRY

Only the best quality wines and herbs go into the world's most beautiful drink.



## The Soviet 60th

How do you properly congratulate your principal military and ideological adversary on its 60th birthday? By acknowledging the economic and social gains the Soviet Union has made since the Bolsheviks picked up the power lying in the streets of St. Petersburg in 1917? By noting that the Kremlin is, by virtue of its military reach, a global power on a plane with the United States? These are, in fact, the things that the dozen or so people who count in Moscow solicit respect for, and no clear-eyed observer of the Soviet scene will deny them their due.

But something must be added. The Soviet Union still surrounds itself with an Iron Curtain—literally, machine-gun towers and barbed wire—to keep its citizens from fleeing. It still maintains educational and judicial systems designed to force the people into a pattern dictated by a few unelected leaders. It is still frightened of its own subjects, whether they be dissidents wishing to take literally the lofty rights inscribed in official pronouncements or nationality groups finding Kremlin power a straitjacket for their ethnic aspirations. Sixty years of Soviet Communism may even have shriveled the sense of voluntary and conscientious commitment to public purposes that ideally defines a citizen's attitude to the state. If

there is a single idea that the Soviet Union now stands for, it is not Communism, whatever that may mean, or egalitarianism or nonexploitation or development but centralized bureaucratic power.

Whether the Kremlin's domestic policy and values ought to affect the U.S. attitude is, of course, a hotly debated question. Mr. Carter's answer is that the United States should care about "human rights" but this should not crimp efforts to improve relations in other spheres. This is not a reasonable way to address the complexity of U.S. interests. Soviet domestic performance does evoke a concern for rights, and Soviet power does compel a concern for political coexistence.

With or without a demonstration of Kremlin mellowing, the political leaders and diplomats of both countries have an inescapable responsibility to try to make their nations' continuing competition and hostility less dangerous, and to broaden whatever fields of productive cooperation can be found. But without such a mellowing on the Kremlin's part, it is hard to imagine that Americans will hail the next round-numbered Soviet holiday with any more gladness than the 60th.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

## Squeeze on South Africa

For those who keep scorecards, it is worth noting that the five Western members of the United Nations Security Council—the United States, Britain, France, Canada and West Germany—prevailed in last week's deliberations on sanctions against South Africa. They got away with imposing minimal sanctions on the narrowest of grounds, just about the mildest possible response to Pretoria's recent actions to silence its black opposition.

The sanctions ban only military supplies and assistance to South Africa in developing nuclear weapons. Since a voluntary arms embargo, fairly well observed, already exists, and since no government wants to help South Africa with nuclear weapons—as distinct from nuclear energy—the principal effect of the mandated measures will be symbolic.

In order to command sanctions by United Nations members, the Security Council must find a situation that is threatening to international peace. Black African governments had hoped that the council would so label South Africa's entire system of racial repression. Instead—while it roundly condemned those practices—the council described as a "threat to the peace" only Pretoria's further acquisition of arms.

There were moments during the council's deliberations when it appeared that the African bloc at the United Nations would have preferred no sanctions at all to the ones finally voted. Yet the significance of the week's actions should not be underestimated. As the Nigerians and some other Africans argued, the fact that the Western governments were at last willing to agree to even limited mandatory sanctions was a milestone—the first time that sanctions have been mandated against any member nation. Stronger action can come later. The important thing now is to give notice to South

Africa of the world's dismay at its suppression of moderate black leadership.

That the Western governments were willing to go even as far as minimal sanctions, and that the Africans were willing to compromise, are tribute to the diplomacy of Andrew Young, the American chief delegate, and his colleagues. Early in the proceedings, the United States joined Britain and France in vetoing stronger measures, but the reward for this show of solidarity is Western unanimity now in bringing pressure on Pretoria. The U.S. State Department has also announced some unilateral American measures—a ban on the shipment to South Africa of police equipment, such as riot-control gas, and the recall of the American commercial attaché pending a review of the two nations' entire commercial relationship. One result of that review should be an end to Export-Import Bank credits for South Africa and discouragement of additional investments by American firms.

It will be measures like these, more than the arms embargo, that may begin to affect thinking among white South Africans. They depend on investments from abroad to maintain their high standard of living while absorbing a rapidly rising population into the labor force. The Afrikaners make much of their ability to endure isolation from the rest of the world. So far, however, they have not had to face much belt-tightening. Prime Minister Vorster's National party is sure to turn last week's United Nations action to advantage in the elections scheduled for Nov. 30. It would be unrealistic to expect anything but defiance from Pretoria before then. Afterward, however, will come time for sober reflection on the costs and benefits of the present course.

THE NEW YORK TIMES

## A Visit to Paris

It is our melancholy duty to point out that the French have misbehaved once again, this time egregiously, in the matter of Quebec. From time to time it pleases French politicians to toy with the idea of a Quebec that is an independent nation rather than a province of Canada. Quebec, after all, speaks French. This deliberate fanning of the sparks of Quebec separatism—which is to say, Canadian dissolution—is a most dangerous kind of meddling in another country's business. But the French, in this kind of cultural nationalism, are incorrigible.

René Levesque, the Premier of Quebec, visited Paris. The Prime Minister of France met him at the airport with an honor guard. Mr. Levesque was ushered into the National Assembly by the great ceremonial stairway that has not been used since the reign of Louis XVIII, a century and a half ago. He addressed the Assembly. He was made a grand officer of the Legion of Honor. He was widely lauded and dined.

The lavish arrangements and the protocol were a game in which his hosts came, by fine calculation, within the last hair's breadth of treating him as the head of an independent state. When he left, the French President, Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, issued a communiqué hinting that Quebec can count on French support as it follows whatever road it might choose. Mr. Levesque intends to hold a referendum in

Quebec on national independence within the next couple of years.

It has been 10 years since Gen. Charles de Gaulle, then president of France, gave his memorable cry, "Long Live Free Quebec!" At the time, Mr. Giscard d'Estaing seemed to think poorly of the gesture and speculated, not very privately, whether the old man was losing his grip. But now Mr. Giscard d'Estaing is President, and a certain view of Quebec seems to go with the office. It does not escape notice, incidentally, that the French election will be held next March. The left is doing nicely in the polls, leaving Mr. Giscard d'Estaing desperately dependent on the Gaullists. The dream of a worldwide chain of French-speaking nations, drawing inspiration from the mother country, is one that perennially warms hearts on the French right.

The conversation during Mr. Levesque's visit was evidently very elevated. The speeches were full of references to fraternal sympathies, cultural affinities, national destinies and that sort of thing. If Quebec should eventually choose to break away from the rest of Canada, its immediate requirements would, of course, be more mundane. It would need heavy financial support, investment and, possibly, access to new markets. There wasn't much about that in the French communiqué.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

November 8, 1902

WASHINGTON—Mr. Choate, the U.S. Ambassador in London, reports in reply to instructions sent to him regarding the repatriation of Americans who have been detained as prisoners of the Boer War in Ceylon, that Lord Lansdowne has informed him that it is proposed to send them to the United States by the first mail steamer, and that they will be provided for at the expense of Great Britain until they have reached their destination.

### Fifty Years Ago

November 8, 1927

MOSCOW—The largest civilian demonstration that this city has seen since Nov. 7, 1917, yesterday marched through the streets of the city, in celebration of the 10th anniversary of the coup d'état which brought the Bolshevik regime into being. More than 1 million persons were massed in columns which filled the streets leading into the gigantic Red Square, adjacent to the huge, impressive walls of the Kremlin. The crowd carried banners praising socialism.



'Marchons! Marchons!...'

## The Arrogance of Secrecy

By Anthony Lewis

BOSTON.—Attorney General Bell made his plea bargain with Richard Helms for practical reasons: the likely obstacles to a jury conviction for perjury. Bell hoped that the misdemeanor plea, even with a suspended sentence, would deter official lying in future. Judge Barrington Parker strengthened that hope when he said Helms stood before the court "in disgrace."

But the unredeemed arrogance of Helms's response should have been a warning to Griffin Bell. He had acted for the country's good, Helms said, and he agreed with his lawyer that he would wear the conviction "like a badge of honor."

Frank Hague, the boss of Jersey City, aroused outrage when he said it pithily 40 years ago: "I am the law." But the doctrine that officials may decide for themselves when to obey the law is far more dangerous in the hands of those who wield secret power in Washington today. For we have learned that their talk of national security may cover grave abuses: plots to assassinate foreign leaders, programs to spy illegally on hundreds of thousands of Americans.

### Record Marred

The Helms affair should remind Bell and his colleagues of the need to resist not only official lawlessness but its handmaiden, official secrecy. Bell is sensitive to the problem; soon after taking office he told other agencies that the Justice Department would not defend their denials of information except for persuasive reasons. But his record is marred by one disturbing policy.

The Justice Department has tried in at least two recent cases to expand the use of what the press calls "gag orders"—court orders enforcing silence in pending litigation. It is especially disturbing that one of the cases involves Helms and other former CIA officials, and that the gag order keeps from the public details of their illegal program of domestic spying, Operation Chaos.

The Rockefeller Commission found that Operation Chaos had "unlawfully exceeded the CIA's statutory authority." Among other things the agency indexed the names of 300,000 opponents of the Vietnam war and other targets, and obtained large numbers of intercepted letters and cables to or from them.

Some victims of Operation Chaos sued the former CIA officials and others for damages. Their lawyers asked, in the usual discovery proceedings, for documents on the nature and extent of the program. Last December, the government produced a first batch of documents, edited to delete classified material. But Justice Department lawyers then sought, and won, a court order to keep the plaintiffs or their lawyers from disclosing the unclassified documents.

### Fair Trials

The department's argument was that publication of material from the documents might produce an unfavorable public climate for the defendants and thus hurt their chance for a fair trial. I happen to think that fair trials are a worthy interest in a civilized society. But there are other interests.

A little more than a year ago the Supreme Court unanimously struck down a gag order barring

press comment before trial in a Nebraska murder case. And in several respects, that was a much more compelling occasion for enforced silence than the civil suit over Operation Chaos.

The Nebraska case was a criminal case, with the defendant's life at stake. The crime was gruesome, multiple sex murders, and published details were particularly likely to prejudice the community and jurors. The trial was held less than three months later, while a trial in the Chaos suit—if there ever is one—may be years away. There was no great public interest in knowing the murder details before trial, but there is an urgent interest in knowing about a major program of lawless domestic spying.

### Enlightenment

The gag order in the Nebraska case was directly against the press, while in the Chaos suit it bars the plaintiffs or their lawyers from speaking to the press. That is a difference, but it is a dubious basis for a distinction of either policy or constitutional law.

The First Amendment protects freedom of both speech and press, and to the same end: public enlightenment. The press has no greater rights than others, except for the practical point that in a complex society it acts as the public's agent for information.

"Prior restraints on speech and publication," Chief Justice Burger said in the Nebraska case, "are the most serious and the least tolerable infringement on First Amendment rights." If so, that must be because of what they do to the interest of the public, not the press alone. The Chaos lawsuit is just one example of a general principle, but it is hard to imagine a case in which possible damage to fair trial would be more plainly outweighed by the actual damage of prior restraint.

The same Senate committee that asked Helms about the CIA rule in Chile and got a false answer asked him about domestic surveillance and got a deceptive one. That the Department of Justice should be acting to keep the facts from the public is impossible to understand.

## Moscow's Underbelly

By Rowland Evans and Robert Novak

BELGRADE.—Yuri Vorontsov, Soviet delegate at the European security conference, threatened last week to "break up" the conference after Western countries pointedly attacked the Prague trial of Charter-77 dissidents. But despite rising Soviet embarrassment a Soviet walkout is highly improbable.

The reason is that the Belgrade conference, permeated with political surrealism and irony, is "Brezhnev's baby"—the fruit of Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev's crowning achievement. That achievement, now producing very bitter fruit indeed for the Russians, was the European Security and Cooperation Agreement signed at Helsinki in 1975. The follow-up meetings here of European states, plus the United States and Canada, is supposed to be examining how well or badly the Helsinki agreements are being carried out—including the human rights guarantees.

### Self-Torture

Although held under Brezhnev's imprimatur, the follow-up conference has become a unique and, for the West, rewarding demonstration of Soviet self-torture. Unable to walk out when the West politely touches the exposed nerve of Soviet human rights (the diplomacy here is vintage Congress of Vienna), Vorontsov mumbles feeble threats of a break-up. The real threats are coming from Moscow where a new trial may be cooking for Anatoli Shcharansky.

Strong hints of a Shcharansky trial, following the Prague trial of Charter-77 dissidents, seem to be calculated for their blackmail effect on this conference.

Thus, the Kremlin is saying that either the West (mainly the United States) shuts up about human rights or Shcharansky is doomed in a spy-trial linking him to U.S. journalist Shcharansky's sin, like the sins of the Charter-77 dissidents and of jailed Soviet citizens Yuri Orlov and

Alexander Ginzburg, was to use a provision of the Helsinki agreement to try to monitor Soviet performance on the human rights pledges it made at Helsinki.

These pledges, signed by Brezhnev, "confirm the right of the individual to know and act upon his rights"—which is exactly what the dissidents tried to do when they established their Helsinki "monitoring" groups.

### Ridiculous Figure

In the teeth of that Helsinki guarantee, Vorontsov has become a ridiculous figure crying "intervention" in Soviet internal affairs whenever Arthur Goldberg, the inquisitive U.S. delegate, or another Westerner tries to get down to the work of the conference: Review the implementation of the Helsinki pact, including human rights.

"Day after day Vorontsov has to sit there before all Europe and look ridiculous," a Western delegate told us cheerily. Indeed, the spectacle of the Soviet Union hanging on its own rope is not entirely unpleasant even to such Eastern European states as Hungary, Poland and Romania.

After Goldberg (derisively called "the judge" by Soviet diplomats here) castigated the Soviet claim of "intervention" as a complete distortion of the letter and spirit of the Helsinki agreements, Romanian delegate Valentin Ispahici conspicuously strode over to shake hands and congratulate him. There are other examples of restrained Eastern European glee at Soviet discomfiture.

Unmistakable Soviet pressure tactics, a trademark of the Kremlin's workaday diplomacy, go beyond hints of a brutal public trial for Shcharansky. When the West German delegate raised polite questions about Soviet Helsinki obligations to repatriate tens of thousands of Volga Germans, Vorontsov replied that if the German "thinks that by in-

## John Dornberg From Munich:

The sudden upsurge in registered conscientious objectors does not come as entirely unexpected...

MUNICH.—Reports of rightist generals and neo-Nazi lieutenants notwithstanding, those who worry about the Bundeswehr or suspect the West German government of harboring unduly martial inclinations can rest more easily these days.

The times when the male German heart beat faster and his step quickened to the cadenced tune of a march, or maidens beamed and swooned at the sight of uniformed and bemedaled warriors, seem at last to be over. In fact, to judge from the worried remarks of Defense Minister Georg Leber and other military experts the other day, the problem may be that West Germany's current young generation could be too pacifistic. Either that, or it is shaping up as a generation of bug-outs.

### Trend

At the present rate, Leber told an assemblage of fellow Social Democrats in Leverkusen, so many draft-eligible young men are registering as conscientious objectors and choosing the alternative of 18 months' compulsory civilian service to 15 months as drafted recruits, that the Bundeswehr may have trouble filling its ranks in the not too distant future.

During the 75-day period between Aug. 1 and Oct. 15, he said, 18,000 potential draftees registered as conscientious objectors—six times as many as during the same period last year.

If that trend continues, it has been estimated, an average of 92,000 young West Germans annually will refuse to serve in uniform, leaving only 212,000 in the draft pool—or 7,000 short of the yearly requirement—with which to fill the Bundeswehr's ranks.

The sudden upsurge in registered conscientious objectors does not come as entirely unexpected. It was precipitated by a new law which took effect on Aug. 1 and which Leber and the left-liberal coalition of Social and Free Democrats (SPD-FDP) fought through the Bundestag last spring over the dogged resistance of the opposition Christian Democrats (CDU-CSU).

Instead of having to prove and answer searching questions about their feelings of conscience before panels of three draft-board examiners, the measure allows prospective recruits to merely declare their objector status on a return postcard when they receive their induction notice.

From that moment on they are automatically exempt from military duty, but obligated, instead, to spend 18 months in compulsory "substitute service" at the same pay as military draftees—which coincidentally was increased last Wednesday from about \$250 to \$3 per day.

The civilian service usually entails social and welfare work as orderlies and aides in psychiatric hospitals and homes for

the retarded or labor on rehabilitation and conservation projects. Next to the treaties implementing Willy Brandt's Ostpolitik in the early 1970s or last year's abortion and divorce reform laws there have been few measures of controversy and few that have delineated the philosophical differences between the coalition and opposition more clearly than this one.

It was not that conscientious objection had been disallowed, difficult before. Quite the contrary. The Constitution specifically provides for it and 35,000 young West Germans have been registering as conscientious objectors annually in recent years.

But the 1972-73 coalition maintained that the previous law, appearing before examining commissions, which cross-questioned recruits on their beliefs, demeaning and often humiliating and that many of the boys made up locally, had displayed bias and prejudice against objectors.

The CDU-CSU, on the other hand, contended that abolishing the examination and law would lead to a flood of dodgers for reasons other than conscience, weaken the Bundeswehr, threaten West German defense capabilities, and be unfair to the majority of the country's young men who will be called to serve and, if need be, fight and die for the nation.

The debate, protracted for two years, raised—something explicitly—all the old arguments and many of the long-festering ideological disputes between left and right here.

It was, after all, the SPD the early 1950s which militantly opposed and attempted to expel West German rearmament membership in NATO.

Granted, that was long. The Social Democrats not changed their position and form in the latter half of the decade, but for the past years that they have been in power have run the De Ministry with unequivocal militancy and sterling efficiency. Indeed, it has been charged, Leber, a member of the right wing, stands too much awe of the brass.

But in an argument like one over conscientious objectors the ghost of the past past the opposition with a broad convenient target.

Conversely, it was just as to portray the CDU-CSU bunch of saber-rattling risks.

No sooner had the bill of the Bundestag than the opposition filed suit to test its constitutionality before the Supreme Court in Karlsruhe, a doh has used effectively against legislation that it could not in parliament. The court is expected to hand down a ruling at the end of this month.

Meanwhile, with Leber admitting to possible mass difficulties and to an initial in the number of conscientious objectors that went far beyond his expectations and predict the CDU-CSU is enjoying delightful "we told you so."

There is one aspect of and ity to the statistics, however, dramatic increase in the number of declared objectors since last year, some Social Democrats Defense Ministry sources be may be due to that impish high-court decision.

Fear that the new law will declared unconstitutional have prompted a flood of conscientious objectors to register before the court rules.

Only the future—and its ratification of the law—will wide an answer.

But in the meantime it is that those in Europe—East West—and elsewhere who still haunted by the ghost of Germanic goose step can solace and put some of fears to rest.

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed with initials but prefer will be given to those signed and bearing the writer's complete address.



كازا من الان

Proceedings Now Televised

## Cameras Prod Canadian MPs To Sharpen Speeches, Style

By Jack Egan

OTTAWA, Nov. 7 (UPI)—The House of Commons began televising its daily deliberations and debates two weeks ago and already there have been reservations about the effort to make the proceedings more accessible to the public.

Not only viewers in Ottawa, but also those who watch the proceedings on television have been able to follow the proceedings live. Television networks, however, have access to films from Parliament for nightly newscasts.

Despite the fact that the presence of cameras has increased the posturing of members of Parliament, some subtle and not-so-subtle changes have, in fact, taken place in the proceedings.

The opposition's questioning of Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau and his Cabinet is felt to be sharper and the answers more responsive. More members also are trying to take part in the discussions.

Shorter Speeches

Speeches are said to be shorter and more to the point. The use of "damn," the strongest expletive formerly heard, seems to have disappeared, and the dress of certain members is becoming smarter.

"I spoke the other day with a gray suit and a dark tie on, and my God, I looked like an undertaker, so I'll not wear that combination again," said Jack Ellis, a Conservative member from Hastings, Ontario.

Stanley Knowles, a member of the minority New Democratic party representing North Center, Winnipeg, thinks "the speeches are better" and that Mr. Trudeau and his Cabinet have been forced to be more accommodating.

"In one case the Prime Minister was asked a question," Mr. Knowles said, "and he passed with a wave of his hand to a parliamentary secretary. The member got up for the second time, expressed a little annoyance, and said, 'I want the Prime Minister to answer this,' and the Prime Minister got up. I'm telling you that prior to television, he would not have bothered."

Question Periods

The most significant change seems to involve the question period. In the past, the questioning was generally limited to members of the opposition, demanding that the Cabinet account for its actions. The so-called "backbenchers" in the ruling party, who have little say in policy matters, kept silent during those periods.

Because the confrontational aspects of the question period also make good television, however, the backbenchers have begun to ask questions in a bid to impress their constituents.

Most complaints about the cameras relate primarily to technical aspects, such as the glare and heat of the lights.

The filming of the proceedings, which began Oct. 17, is under the control of Parliament. The technical director and cameraman are employees of Parliament. There are eight cameras, two on each wall.

The Canadian Parliament, like the U.S. Congress, had considered televising its proceedings for many years and approved it last spring. The U.S. Congress is still debating the question.

U.S. Confirms Carter Delaying His Trip

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7 (UPI).—The State Department officially announced today that President Jimmy Carter is indefinitely postponing his state-nation trip so that he can remain here while Congress completes work on energy legislation.

It had been known for several days that Mr. Carter would not leave the White House until the Nov. 22-Dec. 3 trip as scheduled.

U.S. Confirms Carter Delaying His Trip

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7 (UPI).—The State Department officially announced today that President Jimmy Carter is indefinitely postponing his state-nation trip so that he can remain here while Congress completes work on energy legislation.

It had been known for several days that Mr. Carter would not leave the White House until the Nov. 22-Dec. 3 trip as scheduled.

U.S. Confirms Carter Delaying His Trip

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7 (UPI).—The State Department officially announced today that President Jimmy Carter is indefinitely postponing his state-nation trip so that he can remain here while Congress completes work on energy legislation.

It had been known for several days that Mr. Carter would not leave the White House until the Nov. 22-Dec. 3 trip as scheduled.

U.S. Confirms Carter Delaying His Trip

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7 (UPI).—The State Department officially announced today that President Jimmy Carter is indefinitely postponing his state-nation trip so that he can remain here while Congress completes work on energy legislation.

It had been known for several days that Mr. Carter would not leave the White House until the Nov. 22-Dec. 3 trip as scheduled.

U.S. Confirms Carter Delaying His Trip

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7 (UPI).—The State Department officially announced today that President Jimmy Carter is indefinitely postponing his state-nation trip so that he can remain here while Congress completes work on energy legislation.

It had been known for several days that Mr. Carter would not leave the White House until the Nov. 22-Dec. 3 trip as scheduled.

U.S. Confirms Carter Delaying His Trip

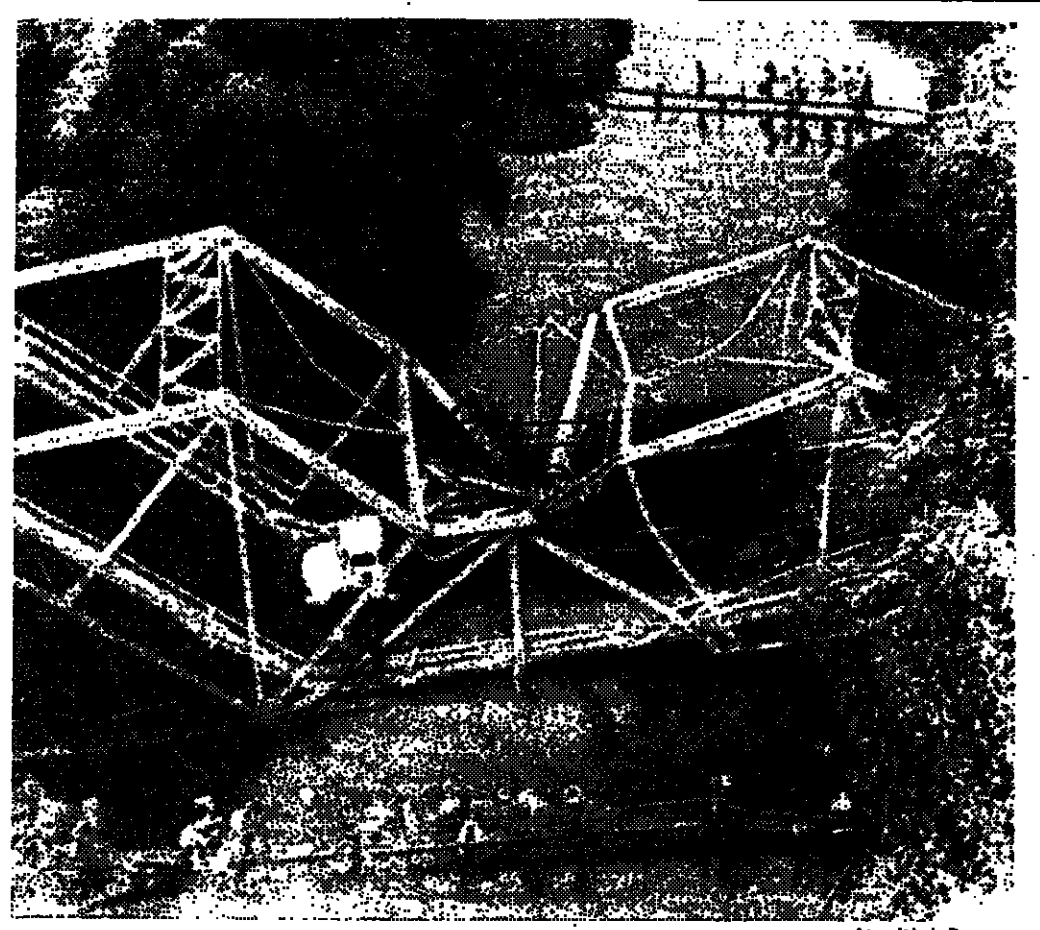
WASHINGTON, Nov. 7 (UPI).—The State Department officially announced today that President Jimmy Carter is indefinitely postponing his state-nation trip so that he can remain here while Congress completes work on energy legislation.

It had been known for several days that Mr. Carter would not leave the White House until the Nov. 22-Dec. 3 trip as scheduled.

U.S. Confirms Carter Delaying His Trip

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7 (UPI).—The State Department officially announced today that President Jimmy Carter is indefinitely postponing his state-nation trip so that he can remain here while Congress completes work on energy legislation.

It had been known for several days that Mr. Carter would not leave the White House until the Nov. 22-Dec. 3 trip as scheduled.



DISCONNECTION—The truck towing a crane was too much for the bridge connecting Santa Rosa and San Leonardo in Nueva Ecija Province, north of Manila. The needs of pedestrians, however, were met at once by fashioning of footbridges.

## Seoul Said Set to Let U.S. Meet Bribe Figure

By William Chapman

SEOUL, Nov. 7 (UPI)—South Korea and the United States will announce an agreement this week to have Tongum Park interviewed in the U.S. Embassy here, sources said here today.

However, the sources said, an arrangement for a detailed interrogation of Mr. Park is not yet in sight and may take a long time to negotiate even if he is willing to submit to questioning. Mr. Park is a key figure in probes of influence-buying in the U.S. Congress.

A date for Mr. Park's preliminary interview was not disclosed.

but Seoul newspapers, quoting government sources, said it may be this week or next.

The preliminary interview was agreed on after a week of negotiations here between U.S. Ambassador Richard Snodder and South Korean Foreign Minister Park Tong Jin.

Aides today were putting the finishing touches on the agreement. Among the final details to be worked out was the question of whether South Korean officials would be present. It could not be learned whether Justice Department officials would come here for the preliminary interview.

Mr. Park will be asked whether he will return to the United States or go to a third country to give testimony on the congressional lobbying scandal in which he has been indicted, the sources said.

U.S. Rejects Holding UN Session in Manila

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Nov. 7 (AP).—The United States today rejected as "not appropriate" a Filipino offer to hold the 33rd session of the General Assembly in the Philippines next year.

"On the financial point alone, we feel that it would be a pretty expensive undertaking," a U.S. official said. "It simply is not a very good idea." A UN expert has estimated that the holding of the three-month session in Manila would cost more than \$200 million.

## After Arrival From Mozambique

## Refugees Stage Live-In at Lisbon Airport

By Marvino Howe

LISBON, Nov. 7 (NYT).—Portuguese refugees from Mozambique cluster in the international airport's arrival hall here and speak of the racism, arrests, shortages and other hardships that led to their departure. The women wear light cotton skirts and blouses and plastic sandals, they shiver in the November chill.

More than 200 of these refugees have been occupying the hall for several days as squatters because they have nowhere else to go. These are the latest arrivals from Mozambique who came here after the official cutoff date for refugees two months ago.

Portugal granted independence to Mozambique, which is situated on the southeast coast of Africa, on Sept. 7, 1974, after a guerrilla war waged by a black liberation organization known by the acronym of Frelimo. The decision to relinquish the African colony was made by Portugal's new rulers after a coup in April, 1974. A year later, Portugal decided to grant independence to Angola, another of its African colonies.

Assistance Ending

The Portuguese government has given food and lodging to nearly a million refugees from its former African colonies in the two years since their independence but has now decided to end the practice. The refugees, however, still keep coming and the newcomers say that they will remain at the airport until they are provided housing.

Each family has staked out a small enclave for itself, defined by suitcases and crates that contain its meager belongings. A Roman Catholic church in Lisbon has lent them mattresses and blankets and has offered facilities to cook their meals. They have been allowed to send their children to a nearby school.

These are the Portuguese who remained in newly independent Mozambique and tried to get along or were so poor that they could not leave earlier. They are mostly whites, mulattoes or of Goan origin, from Portugal's former Indian territory. They do not know what they will do with their lives, but they all agree they do not want to go back to Mozambique.

"There is no future for us in Mozambique," said Antonio Mesquita, a 36-year-old Portuguese shop worker who spoke to visitors at the airport camp. Mr. Mesquita went to Mozambique at the age of 2 with his family and later married a black Mozambican woman. They have a 6-year-old boy.

"We left Mozambique because of the racism," Mr. Mesquita said. "They called me a colonialist because I am white and insulted my wife, Maria Elisa. We've been married 13 years but they didn't want her to leave even though she has a Portuguese passport."

He said that black women married to white men were called prostitutes and that they and their children were frequently threatened. It is difficult for whites to get jobs, he said, adding that newspaper advertisements in Mozambique generally seek only Mozambicans.

Racism, Discrimination

The Goan refugees also complained of racism and discrimination. "The Mozambicans used to tell my husband he was not needed, that he should go home," said Bruna Aurora Vaz, 30. She is a Goan, as is her husband, Miguel Luis Fernandes, who has spent most of his 46 years in Mozambique. They have a boy, 10, and two girls, aged 9 and 5.

The Fernandes family finally left because of the children's schooling. The children were taught only politics and were

made to work in the fields, Mrs. Fernandes said.

Another reason they and other Portuguese decided to leave was the food shortages they encountered. Mrs. Fernandes told how she used to get up at 1 a.m. to stand in line at the butcher shop to get meat for the children. There were also long lines for rice and potatoes and often she could not get fish or cooking oil.

The main reason that most of the refugees gave for leaving, however, was fear of indiscriminate arrest. Carolina Rodrigues da Silva, a 50-year-old Goan widow, said that her cousin, a store manager, had been arrested and held for three months without a formal charge.

Arrested Without Reason

"We liked Mozambique very much, but in the end we were scared and had to keep our mouths shut," said Maria Firmina Mendonca, a 38-year-old Portuguese. She said that she knew 30 persons who had been arrested and held for months at a time for no apparent reason.

Her husband, David dos Santos Lopes, who worked for the Maputo Railroad, said that they feared blind vengeance. He gave as an example a mine accident three months ago after which Mozambican workers killed eight Portuguese technicians, although the Portuguese were said not to have been responsible.

There were also stories of other hardships, particularly the lack of medical care. Mrs. Lopes used to work as a medical assistant in a hospital, but said that now there were practically no doctors or dentists. Her daughter almost died, she said, because she had been given the wrong vaccination.

Her husband estimated that there were only about 2,000 Portuguese left in Mozambique, who he said will probably also get out as soon as they can get passports and money.



## The wing's the thing.

You already know that the A300 is remarkably efficient. Here's one of the most important reasons why. The A300 wing. It's the most advanced subsonic wing in airline service today. With a unique profile that demands less sweepback than conventional wings. The result is a lighter wing structure and better handling.

And, its advanced high-lift system, combined with tremendous power, gives the A300 exceptional take-off performance. There's no doubt about it, the wing's the thing. It's what helps to make the A300. Advanced technology available now with firm delivery dates.

**A300**  
Airbus Industrie

**COURVOISIER**  
COGNAC  
The Brandy of Napoleon



## A Cookbook to Support Châteaux

By Hebe Dorsey

PARIS, Nov. 7 (UPI)—Jacques-line Onassis's favorite dish, she says, is garden tomato soup; Brigitte Bardot's is a garlic-stuffed, rustic omelet; Princess Napoleon likes an exotic salad; and Alan Shepard prefers hot buttered rum. As for Princess Grace she recommends a Riviera classic, pissaladière.

Those and some 200 other recipes given a cross-section of celebrities fill up "Les Petits Plats et les Grands" (a pun on cuisine and personalities), a new book put together by Princess Laure de Beauvau-Craon and Mrs. Alejo Vidal-Quadras.

The book was brought out recently with much fanfare at

Faucheron, with more than the usual collision of personalities, all eager to see their names and recipes in print. The Countess de Paris never stopped autographing, nor did Hubert de Giverny (his favorite is curled cauliflower), Marc Bohan (salade strasbourgaise) and the Duchess of Bedford (chicken Romanoff).

### Profits to Foundation

All profits are to go to the Demours Historique. A foundation that dates back to 1924, it preserves, cares for and recently started promoting thousands of privately owned châteaux and churches in France. The foundation's president is Prince Marc de Beauvau-Craon. He has a direct interest in the book since he is married to one of the authors.

The princess, a smiling, soft-spoken and dedicated person, said she got the idea of the book "at a dinner party at the British Embassy. Mrs. Vidal Quadras (a former Paris-Match journalist) was there, too, and people were talking about problems castle owners have in England and the need for us to become more active."

The work on the book started 18 months ago and, the princess said, "People were amused and

extremely kind. The more famous they were, the easier it was. Foreigners, Americans especially, were very sensitive to France's beautiful monuments."

"On the whole, we got more than the usual share of chocolate cakes and fide gras recipes," the princess said, with a smile.

Some people took their contributions seriously and sent their recipes, as requested, in longhand. Among them were the Countess de Paris and Brigitte Bardot, whose starts with: "I, personally, love country food. And it ends with, 'Try it. C'est très bon.'"

Mrs. Onassis explained that she chose an American dish because she figured the princess would get lots of French ones. Similarly, Ingrid Bergman sent a Swedish recipe. Raymond Lowy compromised with a Velouté Minnesota-Périgord, a Midwest recipe with a slight French accent. Comedian Marie Bell took the trouble of writing her Cèpes Aux Amandes, in verse and as a spoof of a passage in Racine's "Athalie." As for Baron Kille de Rothschild, who has most likely never been around a stove, he came through but made it a challenge with a Pain de Cervelle de Chamois et de Cerf. (It calls for chamois and deer brains.)

Some of the most interesting recipes obviously came from professionals. Roger Maxam's maline d'hotel, recommends one of the house's specialties. Poitot aux Concombres; Paul Boucse, Gratin de Macaroni, Petrossian, of caviar fame, Filet de Sole au Caviar; and Raymond Thuillier (of the Oustau de Baumanière) Poulet de l'Estragon et à la Crème.

120 Francs. Published by Denoël, the handsome illustrated book costs 120 francs and sold 350 copies (out of a 7,000 first edition) at the inaugural party. Besides raising money, the Beauvau-Craons hope to alert reputedly blasé French public opinion and make enough commotion for the government



Princess Laure de Beauvau-Craon with recipe book.

to make donations tax deductible. Long jealous of their privacy, French château owners are getting more organized. Some 400 are now joining forces, and since 1978, they have been offering tourists a choice of 16 circuits, mostly concentrated in the west of France. "The east," the princess explained, "had so many invasions that there are very few monuments left there."

One of the handsomest, Haroud, near Nancy in Lorraine, has belonged to the Beauvau-Craon

family since the beginning of the 18th century. The owners are particularly proud of two rooms, a bedroom and a sitting room, filled with Louis Philippe's personal furniture—a gift of the king to one of the owner's aunts, the Countess du Cayla, for whom the monarch had what the French tactfully call a "penchant."

The Demours Historique can be reached for further information at 55 Quai de la Tourneille, Paris 5. Telephone: 329-02-65.

## ART IN BRUSSELS

Europe's: Albrecht Dürer and Jugendstil, Palais des Beaux Arts. Twelve Since '45, Fine Arts Museum. All through Nov. 27.

Europe's, the cultural festival held in Belgium every two years and built around a different Common Market country each time, this season features West Germany.

Because of a friendly but strongly competitive rivalry between the areas that make up the Federal Republic, each region has tried to outdo the others, and the public benefits from an impressive program in art, music, ballet, opera, cinema, theater. There is so much that it has been possible to spread the events all around Belgium, although the core is concentrated in Brussels.

Two of the main plastic arts shows, Albrecht Dürer and Jugendstil, are in the Palais des Beaux Arts. Each uses different techniques to conjure up an era or a mood.

The Albrecht Dürer exhibition is an evocation of life in the 16th century Low Countries to illustrate the travel journal kept by

the artist throughout his year's exploratory voyage in 1520. There are paintings by his contemporaries and by artists influenced by his work, which was already well known in Europe, two or three works by Dürer himself, as well as lots of original drawings, historical paraphernalia, documents and trivia.

It all shows the artist as traveler, curiosity collector, businessman and respected international painter.

The drawback to this presentation is that for those not closely acquainted with the artist's journal, it could seem a bewildering miscellany of objects and art without careful consultation of the thorough catalogue.

One showcase contains a small stuffed green parrot, an allusion to a real bird presented to Dürer's wife in Antwerp. With his special interest in natural history he appreciated the gift although he noted the price she had to pay for a cage.

A beautifully made model ship is a faithful replica of the class of three-masted schooner Dürer would have traveled in from Antwerp to the Dutch island and real of a hazardous sea trip to North Holland to inspect a huge beached whale. He arrived too late to see the monster, but an anonymous artist who reached the scene in time has left a splendid portrait of the mammal surrounded by curious citizens in their 16th-century tall hats and

## JAZZ Berlin Presents a Bright Face

By Michael Zwernin

BERLIN, Nov. 7 (UPI)—The Berlin Jazz-Tage Jazz Days, which ended yesterday, is the most interesting festival in Europe. What makes it interesting is the fact that it is off the circuit.

European festivals usually amortize huge transportation costs involved in flying personnel and equipment over from America by spinning off their attractions to other festivals or individual promoters. Thus the same package may appear in 20 cities within the same month.

While this makes economic sense, it leads to musical stagnation. It is difficult for new people to break in. The same groups, generally big names, get all the work and they become tired playing night after night in the same order, listening to each other play the same tunes.

Some smaller festivals, such as the one at Nancy in France, put together interesting lineups but they cannot afford to bring musicians long distances. They have a European emphasis.

Berlin, in the words of musical director George Gruntz, "reflects the full scale of the contemporary scene... old and new, East and West."

### A Subsidy

This policy is made possible by a subsidy from West Berlin covering 25 per cent of the cost. Population is still falling here. It is also aging; more than 50 per cent is over 50. Heavy state subsidies for the arts help attract people in their vital years to the city.

No compromise is made with geographical or economic logic. This leads to bizarre odysseys. Stanley Turrentine's band flew in from San Diego Saturday, played

a one-hour set Saturday night and flew out again early yesterday for a date in Phoenix last night.

There were nine concerts over five days. There was something for everybody. Willie Dixon's blues. Turrentine's funk. Shelley Manne's mainstream quintet featuring Lee Konitz. George Russell and the Swedish Radio Jazz Orchestra. Gerry Mulligan's "Fusion" music. Gerry Mulligan, Le Percussion de Strasbourg featuring David Friedman on vibes. Herbie Hancock playing solo acoustic piano.

### New Face

Principally the festival revealed the bright new face of jazz, which is going through a fertile period right now, a period of reflection and assimilation. The avant-garde is no longer afraid to utilize material from the past.

Relatively unknown musicians such as Arnie Lawrence and Hal Galper represent a new school all the more exciting for its traditional base. (Pianist) Joanne Brackeen and guitarist John Scofield are others. Their joy, in the challenge of playing for a large audience in prestigious Berlin Philharmonic Hall, was evident in both general good humor and high-quality, honest music. Being flown all the way from New York to Berlin for one concert is bound to build confidence.

Lawrence has developed a highly personal, emotionally varied form consisting of collective freedom within what he calls "a succession of doors." His alto saxophone playing goes from Johnny Hodges to Ornette Coleman, back and forth, an eclecticism which is adjusted to fit the specific "door" through which he allows the other musicians to pass in their own time, space and style.

One of the doors is called "Prayer," and its Semitic airs led

one musician to name the piece "Jewaz."

Lawrence was with Blood Sweat and Tears, Chico Hamilton and, for five years, Doc Severin's "Tonight Show" band. He now devotes himself exclusively to his new music which has never been recorded, and he teaches to support his wife and four children.

### Time Arrived

Pianist-arranger Hal Galper has been around awhile as a sideman with Sam Rivers, Chet Baker and Cannonball Adderley, among others. It would seem that his time has arrived. His linear, often beautifully constructed lines evoked some astonishing solos from the Brecker Brothers, featuring with Galper's group.

Randy and Mike Brecker, trumpet and tenor saxophone, respectively, are well known backup horns for pop and rock acts such as Janis Joplin, John Taylor and Johnny Winter. They do not often get a chance to stretch out as they did in Brecker's playing, combined with Galper's tunes and arrangements, is suited in some urgent, hard-to-provisioned that brought out the house.

One sour note: George Duke is currently big in the electronic dance music scene. His go-go girls' wiggling is jumping around to a high-pitched beat lowered the otherwise sensitive tone.

Not all the concerts were in. It is hoped that such comprehensive and adventurous programming will in the future attract more people to a jazz which they can get a really comprehensive picture of what is happening in jazz.

## INTERNATIONAL TENDER OFFER OFF-SHORE GAS FIELD OF MISKAR TUNISIA

### NOTICE OF CONSULTATION FOR PRE-SELECTION FOR DRILLING PLATFORM

The Miskar research group, acting for the future entity responsible for the realization of the development plan of the Miskar gas field in Golfe de Gabes is launching a consultation for pre-selection for the purpose of the fabrication and/or the setting-up of a fixed drilling platform type "jacket" 12 piles, 24 slots, for this field.

Constructors and/or installers of drilling platforms interested by this consultation are invited to pick up or to ask to be sent the necessary file as of Thursday, November 3rd, 1977, at the following address:

Groupe MISKAR,  
11 Avenue Khereddine Pacha,  
Tunis.  
Telex: 12128 TN.

against payment of the sum of one hundred Tunisian Dinars per file or of its equivalent in foreign currency. It is specified that constructors and/or installers may participate in this consultation either for the totality or for one of the two following stages: yard construction or the transport and installation on site off shore.

Pre-selection offers should be sent to the above address, by Monday, December 5th, 1977, at the latest.



This soft, comfortable hooded coat is worn here with a cow-licked sweater and a wool crop skirt, all color coordinated. These exclusive Knap creations can be purchased separately at Knap.

**KNAP**  
34 Faubourg Saint-Honoré.  
We are looking for sales outlets outside of France.

## AUTHORS WANTED BY N. Y. PUBLISHER

Leading book publisher seeks manuscripts of all types: fiction, non-fiction, poetry, scholarly and religious works, etc. New authors welcomed. Send for free booklet: S-S VANTAGE Pubs, 210 W 54 St., New York, N.Y. 10011, U.S.A.

## INTERNATIONAL EXECUTIVE OPPORTUNITIES

### WANTED: Slightly Used Executives

Industry's biggest current need is for seasoned, mature executives in their 30's, 40's and 50's. Chusid clients have proven that these are the most productive and rewarding years of their lives. To learn how "Slightly used" executives have renewed their careers, you're invited to meet one of our professional Career Advisers without cost or obligation. For your personal, confidential appointment phone or write to our nearest office. We help change lives!

**FREDERICK CHUSID**  
A COMPANY LTD.

Consultants in Executive Evaluation and Career Advancement  
London: 35 Filary Street, W1. Phone 01-637 2298  
Paris: 6 Rue de Berni 75008. Phone 225-3180

We are not an Employment Agency

## EXECUTIVES AVAILABLE

### INTERNATIONAL BANKING

Scandinavian, M. A.B.A., O.E.S., Ph. D. in International Finance, fluent English, German, French in addition to Scandinavian languages, 13 years experience on management level in European, export finance and marketing, seeks senior position with international bank. Used to travel and negotiate in Europe and overseas.

Write to: Box D-5,225, Herald Tribune, Paris.

### M.B.A.

—Italian, 34, Master of Business Administration, electronic engineering degree. Several years experience. Managerial level assignments, technical and administrative.

—Fluent Italian, English and French, some German.

—Presently located in Brussels, but disposed to relocate.

Please write: Box D-5,224, Herald Tribune, Paris.

### INTERNATIONAL EXECUTIVE

SWEDISH, M.B.A. (Stockholm),

also ECONOMICS (Yale), with

banking, finance, stock market opera-

tions, business consulting and

journalism in Europe, N. America

and Africa and recently in Chief

financial executive for a U.S. \$1 bil-

lion trading operation in Stockholm

and London. Extensive and varied

international finance, banking, trade

and finance, preferably with a small

company. Extensive and varied

top level negotiating. Prepared to re-

locate and travel. Write: Box D-5,225,

Herald Tribune, Paris.

### U.S. Financial Executive

Sound money oriented with con-

siderable education and experience

in international finance, banking and

investments consulting, seeks long-

term post in BRUSSELS or FRANK-

FURT. Resumé & photo available upon re-

quest. Write: Box D-5,231, Herald, Paris.

Write: Box D-5,231, Herald, Paris.

Write: Box D-5,231, Herald, Paris.

Write: Box D-5,231, Herald, Paris.

Write: Box D-5,231, Herald, Paris.

Write: Box D-5,231, Herald, Paris.

Write: Box D-5,231, Herald, Paris.

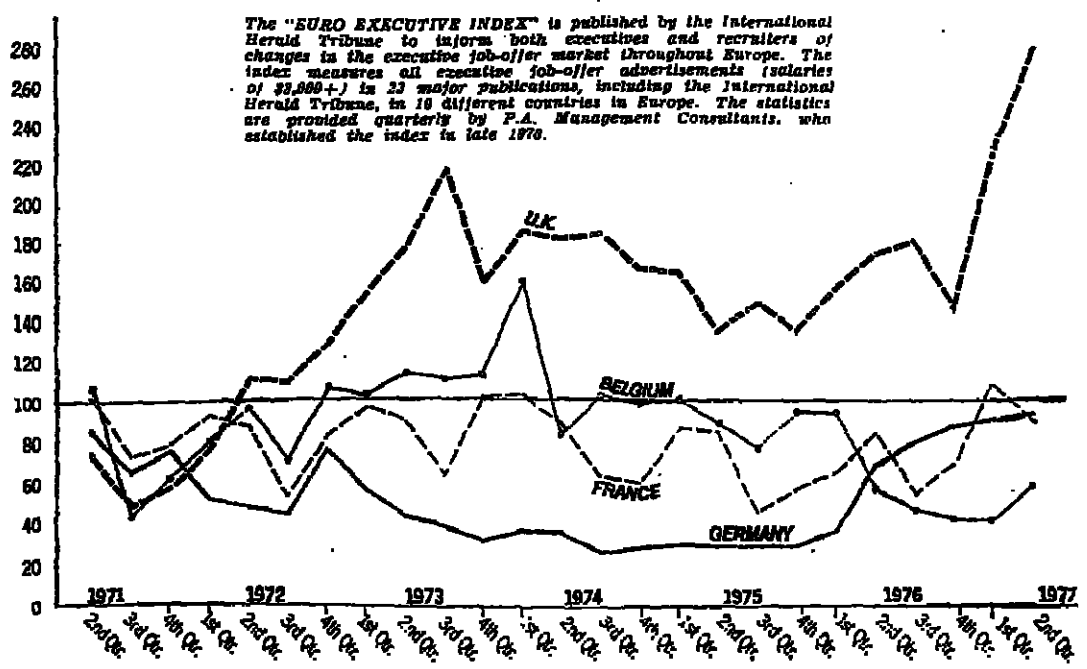
Write: Box D-5,231, Herald, Paris.

Write: Box D-5,231, Herald, Paris.

## The "EURO EXECUTIVE INDEX" 2nd Quarter 1977

shows a dramatic upturn of demand in the U.K. and Belgium.  
Germany continues to maintain its level.

France indicates a major fall, probably until elections are over.



The "EURO EXECUTIVE INDEX" is published by the International Herald Tribune to inform both executives and recruiters of changes in the executive job-offer market throughout Europe. The index measures all executive job-offer advertisements (salaries of \$1,000+) in 23 major publications, including the International Herald Tribune, in 10 different countries in Europe. The statistics are provided quarterly by F.A. Management Consultants, who established the index in late 1970.

## EXECUTIVE AVAILABLE

### MARKETING EXECUTIVE

28 French citizen, excellent engineer

background in communications

and shipbuilding, former navy officer,

5 years worldwide marketing experi-

ence, used to negotiations at highest

level with government entities, fluent

English-French, looking for challenge

in position in marketing or general

management. Very flexible in so-

cial relocation in accordance with the

right opportunity. Will travel.

Write: Box D-5,228, Herald Tribune, Paris.

Write: Box D-5,228, Herald Tribune, Paris.

Write: Box D-5,228, Herald Tribune, Paris.

Write: Box D-5,228, Herald Tribune, Paris.

## Schlumberger

### CORPORATE ATTORNEY

Needed for position in international petroleum company.

Should have minimum of two years legal experience.

Must be fully fluent in English and Arabic and able to handle legal matters in both languages. French desirable extra.

Extensive travel. Relocation likely.

Please submit C.V. in English together with recent photograph to:

Box D5,222, Herald Tribune, Paris.

Günter Fruhtrunk's "Composition in Black and White" at "12 Since '45" in Br

ruffs, breeches rolled up raffishly. The bones of the exhibition is the painting of St. Jerome, lent by the Lieben Museum, painted by Dürer during his year in the Netherlands and often mentioned in the journal as his best work. For this remarkable head, he used a 93-year-old man as a model, and turned a conventional religious personage into a living human being with a shrewdly thoughtful expression, cap pushed back on his head to help him concentrate.

Dürer's own self-portrait at the age of 26 is in the show, the long, self-possessed face framed in red-gold singlets with mouse-tache and beard to match. A roomful of Dürer original drawings makes up a rich souvenir album—people he met, cities he visited, architectural features that caught his interest, landscapes.

A magnificent, cumbersome, all-wood antique press, needing three acolytes to work it, turns out Dürer prints on the spot, which helps to authenticate the atmosphere.

A parallel exhibition of Jugendstil, the German version of art nouveau, crams in so much that at times it seems like a stroll through a large department store with glassware, tableware, silverware, china, ceramics, furniture, posters and paintings. The small sculptures in bronze and silver are baroque in a special way, managing to convey ferocious energy and dreamy romanticism in carving and theme.

Historically, one of the most interesting sections is the stained glass, not designed for churches but for homes. Intended to shed a warm and gentle glow in part of a room, they were used to create intimacy, to filter harsh daylight through color and pattern. A number of art nouveau houses still survive in Brussels, many with whole windows or small panes inset above doors or in alcoves in just these willowy, fluidly romantic designs and colors.

Another of the minor arts submitted into a renewal of inspiration during the period of Jugendstil was decorative pottery. This, too, proved a short-lived renaissance as supplies of pewter gradually faded away and workshops closed down.

The pieces in the show have an unexpected lightness and opulence of figurative pattern. A pewter coffee pot embossed with a design of fish and flowers, and a flowing-edged tray with a poppy-flower motif, are little works of art that must have brightened daily life. The porcelain is made to catch attention: lavishly colored, sculptural, with gleaming patinas, birds, humans, animals, belong to their Jugendstil setting. An arrogant, white tom turkey, a peacock with a tail like a bridal veil of rich plumage, tea services, flower vases and plates are all crafted as if destined for royal palaces.

"Twelve Since '45," a strictly 20th-century exhibition, brings 137 works by 12 German artists, all producing most of their work since 1945. Six of the chosen are an older generation of artists, among them some lent to exhibit by Nazi decrees. They are contemporary artists. All in the pure painting tradition, with fringe art movements gratefully excluded, making smoothly cosmetized pictures with all the wrinkles of interesting work from Günther Fruhtrunk shows his progress from Russian-inspired communism, which places shape-symbols in defined areas, to strong, pushing thrusts of his sleek color abstractions. A Swiss man-jointed, a whole in strong primary colors have a recognizably indecent quality of toughness, even of guile, that fits his painting of blindness into involvement.

This exhibition has had a split into two areas, which will lead to confusion. One part, the main hall of the Fine Museum, the rest downtown, the temporary exhibition space.

### Spoleto Festival

The 29-year-old Rome conductor Christian Banti, born named musical director of the Spoleto Festival, since Christopher Keene, who has the post since 1973. Banti is musical director of the San Juan Symphony and artistic adviser to the National Symphony of Washington for the 1977-78 season.

## Ray's—Believe It or Not!

**JIM BEAM**  
and Curacao start up a  
"ROLLER COASTER!"

THE HIGHEST ROLLER COASTER IN THE WORLD IS THE RAGER, LOCATED IN CHARLOTTE, N.C. IT'S 110 FEET AT ITS HIGHEST POINT, IT RACES 110 FEET ABOVE GROUND LEVEL.

THE HIGHLIGHT OF THE WORLD'S COLLEMBIAN EXPOSITION, CHICAGO, 1893, WAS THE ORIGINAL PERRY WHEEL.

COMBINE 1 OZ. JIM BEAM, 1 OZ. SWEET VERMOUTH, AND 1 OZ. CURACAO WITH CRUSHED ICE, SHAKE AND STRAIN INTO STEAM GLASS—ADD CHERRY AND ZOOM INTO A "ROLLER COASTER!"

Beam. Serving the United Tastes of America.

KENTUCKY STRAIGHT BOURBON WHISKY 40 PROOF DISTILLED AND BOTTLED BY JAMES B. BEAM DISTILLING CO., CLEMONT, BEAM, KY.

مكتبة الزاوية



كلنا من الأصل

BUSINESS

INTERNATIONAL  
Herald Tribune

FINANCE

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

PARIS, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1977

Page 9

# West Said to Misjudge Japan Economy System

By Sam Jameson

TOKYO, Nov. 7.—Mitsuo Matsukawa, Japan's vice-minister for international finance, believes that Japan is likely to come under increasing economic pressure from abroad that could create "grave social and political repercussions" here.

Mr. Matsukawa told a National Press Club audience that this may come about for two reasons: Japan is not likely to adjust its economy to fit the American-European pattern, and Americans and Europeans are not likely to come around to understanding and tolerating the unique Japanese economic system.

He said that foreign leaders who criticize Japan for not playing the economic game according to the rules are correct in terms of Western thinking and Western economic policy.

Mr. Matsukawa, Japan's chief negotiator on international monetary affairs, cited a number of examples, one of which amounted to an admission that some Japanese firms are prone to resort to dumping—exporting goods at prices below the manufacturing cost—in times of economic trouble.

Textbooks Cited

Referring to Japan's trade balance, he said, "with this much back link, the exchange rate goes up and, from a foreigner's viewpoint, this should cause the emergence of some industries that will make ends meet by exporting, leading to such commodities withdrawing from exports and gradually creating a balance of a nation's international payments. This is what the textbooks teach."

"But with Japanese practices lifetime employment, it's not as easy to fire workers and in down plants. Here, flexibility is limited."

"In some countries, a company that had contracted to sell goods now expecting to be paid between 270 and 280 yen for each item's worth of export price will fire workers and close factories if the exchange rate rises where ends won't meet and its become impossible. Japan can't go through that kind of test."

He said the yen exchange rate was rising at around 250 to the dollar when Mr. Matsukawa was in the U.S.

A Japanese-like reaction occurs in a situation like this," he said, "without spelling out the issue: That plants are not shut down, workers are not fired and prices continue, even at prices well below cost in some cases."

Then, he went on, "foreigners ask, 'What is Japan doing? you willing to play the game? the same rules? Are you one of us?'"

Another example of a case

in which Western economic theory fails to apply to Japan, Mr. Matsukawa cited the nation's government-controlled interest rate structure.

At a time, as now, when a nation in Japan's position of continually accumulating larger reserves of foreign currency wishes to curtail the inflow of foreign capital, a normal economic technique is to lower interest rates.

Japan has done so. The official discount rate—the interest city banks pay for loans from the Bank of Japan—now stands at 4.25 per cent, second lowest next to West Germany's 3.5 per cent among advanced nations.

The trouble, he said, comes when foreign investors are tempted to send short-term capital into Japan in expectation of an increase in the value of the yen.

"In foreign countries," he said, "the price of an issue of short-term bonds is determined by the market demand. With the inflow of foreign short-term capital, the prices of bonds ought to go up, thereby driving down interest rates (on bond dividends) and reducing the attraction to foreign investors."

But with the present Japanese interest structure, there is no market mechanism to drive down interest rates when demand for bonds rises.

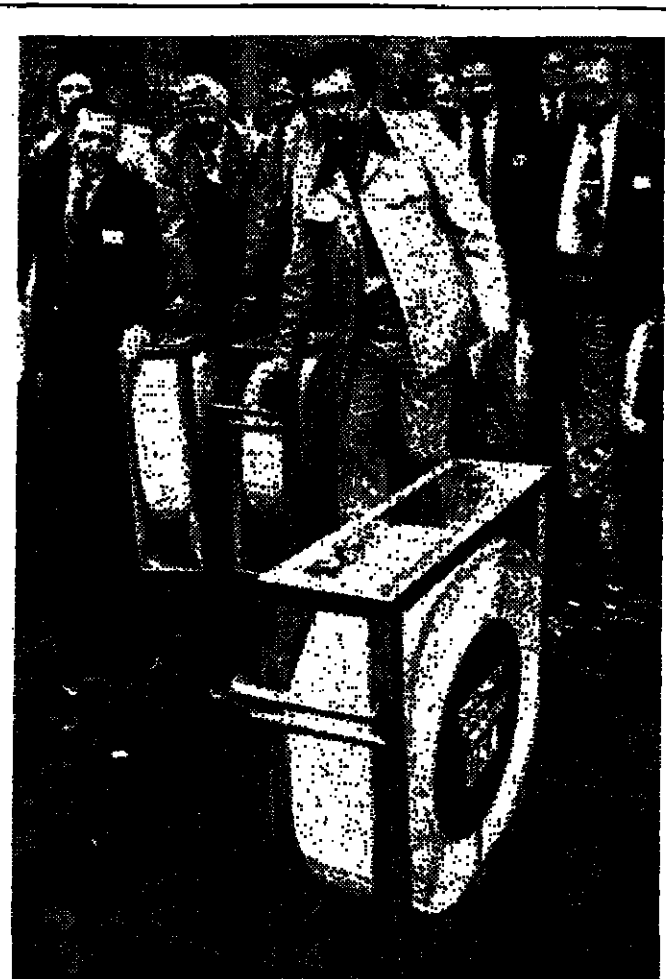
Mr. Matsukawa did not spell out the reason why the Finance Ministry continues to maintain such a system: In a nation in which the average worker saves more than 30 per cent of his take-home pay, interest rates on savings accounts constitute a major political issue. The interest structure is fixed by the government to be in delicate balance and adjusting any of its single parts is considered impossible.

The Western economic theory that promoting economic growth at home leads to more imports and a balance in a nation's international payments, Mr. Matsukawa said, has not worked in Japan this year.

Japan is heading toward a real growth rate of 6.7 per cent for fiscal 1977, the highest of any advanced country. But imports have remained stagnant, at least partly because raw material-consuming industries, such as steel, which accounts for 80 per cent of Japan's exports, remain stagnant and burdened with overcapacity.

Mr. Matsukawa said that "clear-cut, rational Western thinking" does not work in Japan. "The Japanese policy-making process works from the bottom up, but in the United States decisions are handed down from the top," he said.

(Los Angeles Times)



PETITION—More than 100,000 signatures rolled like steel coils being delivered to White House Friday in a call for continued quotas on specialty steel imports.

## World Economists Warn Growth Targets Being Missed

By Hobart Rowen

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7 (WP).—The United States, West Germany and Japan will fall far short of meeting their own economic growth targets this year, an international group of economists said yesterday.

And unless they move promptly in the direction of expansion, this year's targets will not even be met next year, they predicted. As a result, unemployment will remain high or even worsen in the industrial world.

To cope with this pessimistic outlook, the economists called for other major countries, including Canada and several in Western Europe, to join in a movement for economic stimulation.

The economists met here in the ninth of a series of conferences sponsored by three institutions: the Brookings Institution, the Japan Economic Research Center and the Kiel Institute for World Economics of West Germany. The West German Marshall Fund of the United States contributes to the financing of the sessions. In addition to the "big three," Italy, France and Britain were also represented.

## Britain Says It Hasn't Set Pound Target

Dollar Is Steady In Europe Trade

BASEL, Nov. 7 (AP-DJ).—Britain has told central bankers from Europe, Japan and the United States that it has not set a target level for sterling, sources said today.

They said that this was part of a British briefing on recent developments concerning the pound, which last week was allowed to float upward.

The central bankers, who were meeting at the Bank for International Settlements, also discussed other monetary developments, including the rise of the yen on the foreign exchange market.

Sources said that the possibility of greater cooperation between European central banks and the Japanese central bank was discussed, but it was not clear if any agreement was reached.

Dollar Is Steady

LONDON, Nov. 7 (AP-DJ).—The dollar held firm against most major European currencies today in what was described by dealers as a lull following its recent depreciation.

Against the yen, however, the U.S. fund eased, falling below 248 yen before recovering partially to finish at 248.40 yen, down 20 points from Friday.

Against the deutsche mark, the dollar edged up to 2.2604 marks from 2.2555 marks late Friday. The U.S. unit was little changed against the Swiss franc at 2.2313 francs, up 5 points from Friday.

The dollar rose sharply against the French franc, climbing 1.90 centimes to 4.8995 francs—its highest level in over two weeks.

Sterling, meanwhile, eased to \$1.8032 from \$1.8048 late Friday.

## LTV and Lykes Set Merger To Include Steel Subsidiaries

By Robert J. Cole

NEW YORK, Nov. 7 (NYT).—LTV Corp. and Lykes Corp., both financially troubled companies, disclosed tentative merger plans late Friday.

If consummated, the venture would bring together the nation's seventh-largest and eighth-largest steel companies—Jones & Laughlin Steel Corp. and Youngstown Sheet & Tube Co. LTV owns Jones & Laughlin while Lykes owns Youngstown Sheet.

Less than a month ago Youngstown Sheet set off shockwaves in Ohio by announcing that because of competition and environmental restraints, the steel producer was cutting back on steel operations in Youngstown, Ohio, at a cost of 5,000 jobs.

The merger announcement prompted the Justice Department to undertake an immediate investigation although a spokesman for the government agency—which almost always takes a close look at possible anti-trust problems in mergers—said "that kind of thing (the cutback at Youngstown) always makes a difference."

He also said that although Section 7 of the Clayton Anti-Trust Act bars combinations that lessen competition substantially or tend to create monopolies, companies that fall within the doctrine of "failing companies" are exceptions.

It was also noted, however, that LTV had agreed under a 1970 consent decree not to make any major acquisitions for 10 years without government or federal court approval.

Neither LTV nor Lykes is considered a failing company, according to a new Conference Board survey.

The board, a business research organization based here, based the survey on beginning salaries of engineers in 12 countries. Engineers were selected because their jobs are similar in all countries and because they pay often serves as a benchmark for other salaries.

In 1975, Denmark, West Germany, Switzerland, Norway and Belgium, in that order, ranked ahead of the United States. Four years earlier, in 1971, the United States had led the list by a comfortable margin, the board said. The average beginning engineer in Denmark earned \$30,000.

To achieve such an improvement it is necessary to reduce wage inflation, have a tax system better geared toward promoting investment and for the state to aid research and development.



Robert Stahl

## PEOPLE IN BUSINESS

Robert Stahl has been appointed director of marketing for Dow Corning International. He will be located at the company's European headquarters in Brussels. He succeeds Ralph Schumacher, who has transferred to the company's headquarters in the United States.

European France has named Freddy Dellis as manager. He joined Europarc after seven years with Herts in Belgium and Scandinavia.

Michael von Clemm and David Potter have been appointed managing directors of Credit Suisse White Wolf Ltd. Christopher Green and Anthony Balke have been named executive directors. John Craven continues as chief executive.

Conrad-Stork B.V. announces the appointment of Kevin Davidson as deputy managing director with special responsibility for marketing and sales. Mr. Davidson was formerly managing director of Lips Propeller works activities in Britain. He will be located in the Netherlands.

## U.S. Aide Puts Tax Cut At \$15 to \$20 Billion

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7 (Reuters).—U.S. Treasury Secretary Michael Blumenthal said yesterday a tax cut now being considered by the Carter administration would be in the \$15-billion to \$20-billion range. It was the first official disclosure of the size of the cut being considered.

He said in a television interview that the cuts would be aimed at individuals in the lower-income levels and business investors.

He mentioned the possibility of a reduction in the current corporate tax rate or "tax incentives that make it more attractive to invest, particularly in machinery."

Mr. Blumenthal expressed disappointment at the 3.8-per-cent annual rate of growth in the economy during the summer quarter, the persistence of 7-per-cent unemployment and the failure of inflation to moderate more rapidly.

But he said the administration can meet its goals of a balanced budget and 4.75-per-cent inflation by 1981.

Bigger farm exports and stronger economies overseas should help the U.S. trade situation next year, "but energy is clearly the key issue in this equation," he said.

Mr. Blumenthal said there was a good chance that the oil-exporting nations would hold their prices steady through 1978.

Mr. Blumenthal, who recently returned from a two-week trip which included Saudi Arabia, Iran and Kuwait, said "I think even a moderate increase (in oil prices) would have a very negative effect on many economies around the world, including our own," adding that this was understood by oil exporters.

Mr. Blumenthal said talks during his visits to the three oil-producing nations led him to believe that they were seriously considering keeping prices steady—"but we're going to have to wait and see."

The 13 members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries met in Caracas next month to consider price revisions.

Increase Seen

NICOSIA, Nov. 7 (Reuters).—An authoritative Middle East weekly oil journal said today there was no hope of even the most moderate oil-exporting country keeping prices down for all or part of next year.

The most moderate of the moderates, Saudi Arabia, has already publicly declared that it considers some increase to be justified, the Middle East Economic Survey said.

The journal said that some increase must be agreed when OPEC members meet in Caracas in a split of the kind which occurred at Doha, where they met last December, is to be averted.

Such a split is "above all what the OPEC partners are determined to avoid this time."

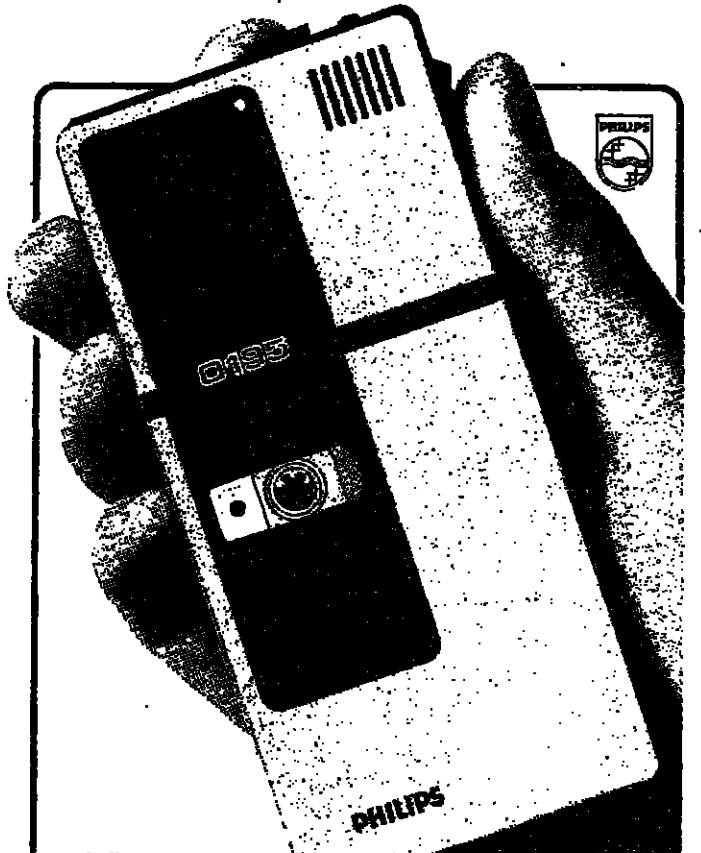
The weekly added: "It does not look as though any inter-OPEC compromise could be arranged with a price rise of less than 5 per cent. One minister from a middle-of-the-road OPEC from the Saudis agree to this way: 'If the Saudis agree to 5 per cent they will have a deal as far as our country is concerned, but we couldn't go for anything below that.'"

Another depressing, they said, is worries about the President's tax reform plan, the introduction of which has been delayed until later this year.

The NYSE's biggest mover was actively-traded Baker Industries, which soared 8 1/4 points on the news that its board had approved a takeover proposal from Borg-Warner at \$20 a share. Borg-Warner gained 3 1/2 to 27 1/8.

Bayuk Cigars, also among the prominent percentage gainers, rose 1 3/8 to 9. The company cited a recent statement that an unnamed company has expressed interest in acquiring Bayuk.

Actively-traded General Motors rose 1 1/8 to 68 3/8. The company declared a \$3.25 dividend.



## The new Philips Pocket Memo de-luxe 195

The new Pocket Memo from Philips. Slim and elegant, yet extremely practical. It's the convenient way to make notes at inconvenient moments. Top quality. Pocket-sized. And you can operate it single-handed. Anytime, anywhere. The 195 is a beautiful idea, for someone whose ideas really matter.



For people who never switch off

Please send me further information on the new Philips Pocket Memo 195.

NAME: \_\_\_\_\_

ADDRESS: \_\_\_\_\_

COUNTRY: \_\_\_\_\_

To Philips Industries, Desk Equipment Division, Eindhoven HBS-2, The Netherlands

INT 3

## U.S. Labor to Seek Protectionist Law

By H.H. Raskin

NEW YORK, Nov. 7 (NYT).—United labor, worried by heavy losses in import-squeezed industries, plans a major push in Congress next year for an up-to-date version of the Burke-Wadsworth bill of 1971-74, the most general of all protectionist legislation.

George Meany and other leaders of the American Federation of Labor-Congress of Industrial Organizations are preparing guidelines for new trade limitations to be considered at the federation's biennial convention, opening Dec. 8 in Los Angeles.

The convention resolution will not spell out specifics of the proposed legislation, but Mr. Meany,

the federation president, has made clear that it will be based on the Burke-Wadsworth measure, for which labor mustered strong support on Capitol Hill before free-trade forces won by securing passage of the Trade Act of 1974.

The union-backed bill called for import quotas on a product-by-product basis rolled back to the 1965-69 level. It also proposed repeal of tax provisions for overseas investment by American multinational corporations and authorized presidential control over the export of American capital or technology where U.S. jobs might be adversely affected.

Warning on Trade War

The bill's stated goal was "to promote and maintain a fully employed, innovative and diversified production base in the United States," but its critics contended that it would touch off a huge trade war and destroy millions of jobs in export industries through the imposition of retaliatory trade barriers abroad.

The current union argument is that developments in steel, television, clothing and many other fields since passage of the 1974 trade law have confirmed the need for legislation of the type the AFL-CIO originally favored.

One of the original sponsors, Sen. Vance Hartke, D-Ind., was defeated for re-election last year, but the bill's co-author, Rep. James Burke, D-Mass., is still on Capitol Hill, and the federation expects an abundance of new sponsors from states where the impact of trade-connected layoffs and plant closings has been particularly severe.

In testimony before a House subcommittee last Friday, Rudy Oswald, the federation's chief economist, cited a dozen industries in which a sharp increase in imports last year was accompanied by a shrinkage in domestic employment.

At the convention of the AFL-CIO industrial union department in Atlanta last month, a union report estimated job losses attributable to imports in the last few years at 300,000 in the textile and apparel industries, 150,000 in electronics and electrical machinery, 100,000 in steel and other primary metals and 70,000 in shoes.

the federation president, has made clear that it will be based on the Burke-Wadsworth measure, for which labor mustered strong support on Capitol Hill before free-trade forces won by securing passage of the Trade Act of 1974.

The union-backed bill called for import quotas on a product-by-product basis rolled back to the 1965-69 level. It also proposed repeal of tax provisions for overseas investment by American multinational corporations and authorized presidential control over the export of American capital or technology where U.S. jobs might be adversely affected.

The union-backed bill called for import quotas on a product-by-product basis rolled back to the 1965-69 level. It also proposed repeal of tax provisions for overseas investment by American multinational corporations and authorized presidential control over the export of American capital or technology where U.S. jobs might be adversely affected.

Warning on Trade War

The bill's stated goal was "to promote and maintain a fully employed, innovative and diversified production base in the United States," but its critics contended that it would touch off a huge trade war and destroy millions of jobs in export industries through the imposition of retaliatory trade barriers abroad.

The current union argument is that developments in steel, television, clothing and many other fields since passage of the 1974 trade law have confirmed the need for legislation of the type the AFL-CIO originally favored.

One of the original sponsors, Sen. Vance Hartke, D-Ind., was defeated for re-election last year, but the bill's co-author, Rep. James Burke, D-Mass., is still on Capitol Hill, and the federation expects an abundance of new sponsors from states where the impact of trade-connected layoffs and plant closings has been particularly severe.

In testimony before a House subcommittee last Friday, Rudy Oswald, the federation's chief economist, cited a dozen industries in which a sharp increase in imports last year was accompanied by a shrinkage in domestic employment.

At the convention of the AFL-CIO industrial union department in Atlanta last month, a union report estimated job losses attributable to imports in the last few years at 300,000 in the textile and apparel industries, 150,000 in electronics and electrical machinery, 100,000 in steel and other primary metals and 70,000 in shoes.

## EUROBOND SPECIALIST

Major U.S. securities company with extensive network of branch offices in Europe is seeking

to be located in New York. He will be responsible for U.S. sales and liaison between domestic offices and the Eurobond center located in Paris.

Box D-5327, Herald Tribune, Paris.

## HOW MUCH HAS YOUR CAPITAL INCREASED SINCE APRIL 1975?

Dow Jones Index  
CARIBCO GROWTH FUND  
including tax-free dividends and worth  
fully rights

Apr. 24/75 892.49  
Oct. 24/77 104.10

Oct. 24/77 892.22 + 0%  
104.50 + 40%

77% IN 18 MONTHS

IF YOU CANNOT BEAT THE PERFORMANCE OF CARIBCO GROWTH FUND - YOU SHOULD JOIN IT!

Again available NO LOAD UNITS AT NET ASSET VALUE

ANEF MANAGEMENT & INVESTMENT SERVICES AG,  
Sargass 2, 8004 Schaffhausen, Tel. 071 7766.

SM/HT.

**BEAM**  
AND STUFFS  
OLDER  
ASTER!

...and predicting that the POUND will trade at the low level or higher to the U.S. dollar within the next SIX MONTHS.

...are currently recommending sales of futures CONTRACTS on the POUND IN ANTICIPATION OF SUCH A MOVE.

...the predictions prove accurate, in excess of 100% CAN be realized by these INVESTORS with little capital.

...a COMPLIMENTARY copy of the Special Report on the BRITISH POUND.

PRINT OR PHONE today

NAME: \_\_\_\_\_

ADDRESS: \_\_\_\_\_

TELEPHONE: \_\_\_\_\_

Services International  
4-5 Grosvenor Place,  
London, SW1X 4HF.  
Tel.: 01-235 9586.  
Telex: 918329.

Frankfurt:  
Parkstr. 12,  
D-6000 Frankfurt 1,  
West Germany.  
Tel.: 590969.

International Community Brokers  
and Publishers - Frankfurt, West Germany.















**Thorn**  
**Electrical Industries**  
**Limited**

is now listed on the following Stock Exchanges

**LONDON**  
**FRANKFURT • DUSSELDORF**  
**PARIS • AMSTERDAM**

  
**THORN**

The listing was arranged by

**Hambros Bank Limited**  
**LONDON**  
with the following Banks

**Commerzbank Aktiengesellschaft**  
**FRANKFURT & DUSSELDORF**  
**Credit Lyonnais**  
**PARIS**  
**Algemene Bank Nederland N.V.**  
**AMSTERDAM**







## Broncos Easily Whip Steelers, 21-7

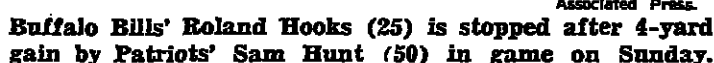
UPI.  
Rick Upchurch  
*Smiling after punt return.*

Coupled with the 10-3 victory over San Francisco over Atlanta, the Los Angeles took over the top spot in the National Football Conference West with a 5-3 record.

The Bucs are 0-8 this season, including three shutouts, and are 12 in their two-year existence.

After Rafael Septien kicked a 37-yard field goal in the first quarter, Eaden, who roomed with the McKay family his last two years at Southern Cal, passed for his two touchdowns in the second period.

from Iwo  
Jima  
monument  
in  
Washington,  
D.C. He had  
the lead  
2 hours and  
19 minutes  
later at end  
of 26-mile  
race around



## U.S. Congress Starts Probe Of Commercialism in Sports

## Baseball's Spenders, Pretenders

### Australian Golf

SYDNEY, Nov. 7 (AP).—Young Australian professional Trevor McDonald, 24, won his first major golf tournament yesterday beating veteran Billy Dunk on the second hole of a sudden death

This offer valid through



"All that reflects," said Jerry Kapstein, his agent, "is that he and I told some clubs not to draft him. He wasn't interested in some teams and they respected his wishes. If my conversations with clubs since the draft mean anything, there is substantial interest in Mr. Zisk."

**The best news  
deal in the world!**

As a new subscriber to the International Herald Tribune, you save 25% of the regular subscription rate... Up to 47% of the newsstand price, depending on your country of residence.

[illegible]

## Canadian Football League Standings

	East					
	W	L	T	GF	GA	Pts
Montreal .....	11	5	0	311	345	22
Ottawa .....	8	8	0	268	394	16
Toronto .....	6	10	0	251	286	12
Hamilton .....	5	11	0	283	384	10
West						
	W	L	T	GF	GA	Pts
Edmonton .....	10	6	0	412	320	20
Calgary .....	10	6	0	366	375	20
Vancouver .....	10	6	0	382	336	20
Seattle .....	8	8	0	330	389	16
San Jose .....	4	12	0	241	327	8

### NHL Results

**Sunday's Games**  
 Atlanta 3, Chicago 3 (Bulley, Wil-  
 son, Mulvey; Lysak, Gould, Ribbitz;  
 Boston 5, NY Islanders 3 (Middleton,  
 Sheppard, Hagman, McNab, Ratele;  
 Mossy, Potvin, Trotter).  
 Philadelphia 5, Vancouver 2 (Clarke,  
 Indruchak, Kelly; Sedlbauer, Graves;  
 Detroit 4, Cleveland 3 (Eckstall,  
 Dechard 2, McDonough; Nelson).  
 Buffalo 7, St. Louis 4 (Perrault 2,  
 Martin 2, Ward, Luce; Paley, Boren-  
 son, Macmillan 2).

## WHA Results

**Sunday's Games**  
 Edmonton 7, Houston 1 (MacGregor, Ferguson 3, Langevin, Morris, Zuke, Muskowski).  
 New England 5, Cincinnati 2 (Rogers, Clark, Howe, McKennie, G. Howe).  
 Ark. Lady. Marvel.

## Australian Golf

**SYDNEY, Nov. 7 (AP).—**Young Australian professional Trevor McDonald, 24, won his first major golf tournament yesterday beating veteran Billy Dunk on the second hole of a sudden death playoff in the New South Wales Open golf championship.

## NFL Standings

AMERICAN CONFERENCE						
East						
	W	L	T	Pct	PF	PA
.....	6	1	0	.857	162	112
.....	6	2	0	.750	166	127
.....	5	3	0	.625	185	137
.....	3	6	0	.333	133	173
.....	3	6	0	.333	99	176
Central						

5-30	0	.625
4-40	0	.500
4-40	0	.500

City	Lat	Long	Alt	Pop
Albuquerque	35 08 N	106 37 W	5,600	147,133
Albuquerque	34 40 N	106 50 W	5,500	115,125
West				
Albuquerque	35 10 N	106 37 W	5,750	169,771
Albuquerque	35 10 N	106 37 W	5,750	206,123
Albuquerque	34 40 N	106 50 W	5,500	171,112
Albuquerque	34 40 N	106 50 W	250	173,191
Albuquerque	34 40 N	106 50 W	250	152,241

CONFERENCE

1-1-1 1.000

...	4	3	0	571	108	108		
...	3	3	0	375	136	117		
...	3	5	0	375	101	178		
Central								
...	5	3	0	525	98	118		
...	4	4	0	500	104	147		
...	3	5	0	373	143	186		
...	2	5	0	250	77	138		
...	0	8	0	000	48	118		

... 5. 2 0 535

San Francisco	1	4	0	360	73	36
Los Angeles	3	5	0	372	104	127
Seattle	2	8	0	286	183	233

Sunday's Games

at 2:30 New England 10.  
 Cincinnati 10. Cleveland 7.  
 at 4:00 N.Y. Giants 10.  
 at 4:00 N.Y. Jets 10.  
 at 4:00 Pittsburgh 10. Atlanta 3.  
 at 4:00 San Diego 2.  
 at 4:00 Tampa Bay 10. New Orleans 10.

### Neighborhood Rivalry

BALTIMORE, Nov. 7 (UPI).—The emotions run deeper than a neighborhood rivalry—it's practically brother against brother as the Baltimore Colts play host to the Washington Redskins at

**Kevin**

McDonald, left foreground, takes lead in 2d annual Marine Corps Reserve Marathon at start from Iwo Jima monument in Washington, D.C. He had 2 hours and 49 minutes later at end of 26-mile race around monuments in capital.

